J. W. BRAY

The Weekly Tribune.

New-York Tribune.

VOL. XXII...NO. 1,700. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1862. TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

NEWS SUMMARY.

WAR NEWS.

Department of Virginia.

—Gen. Sigel's scouts, who returned on Monday from Thoroughfare Gap, report no enemy in sight this side of the mountains. They further learned that the enemy's main force was at Winchester. The Rebel wagon trains had all been sent to Staunton, and their cattle to Mt. Jackson. Longstreet's column was reported to have commenced retreating to Richmond.

—From Gen. McClellan's army we hear that a whole company of the 5[illegible]th Pennsylvania, who were guarding a railroad bridge at Pawpaw, about half way between Hancock and Cumberland, were captured by a Rebel force on Saturday. At the same time Col. McReynolds, with a body of our cavalry, captured the encampment of the Rebels, bringing off two cannons, twelve wagons, and sixty horses and mules. A strong cavalry force was sent in pursuit of the Rebels.

—The President visited Sandy Hook on the 3d inst., and was received with salvos of artillery, and the most hearty, spontaneous demonstrations of welcome from the soldiers, upon whom his presence seemed to have an excellent influence.

—Commander-in-Chief Halleck writes to Major-Gen. McClellan thanking him and his army for their valor and endurance in the conflicts which resulted in the expulsion of the enemy from Maryland.

—*The Washington Star* gives a rumor that Gen. Lee is preparing to move the whole Rebel army in retreat as soon as Gen. McClellan moves against him.

—*The Baltimore American* has a special dispatch announcing the capture by our troops of the wagon-train, cannon, and small-arms of the hated Rebel artillery officer, Imboden. Fifty prisoners were taken, and Col. McReynolds with his cavalry force was in pursuit of those who got away.

Department of the Ohio.

—Gen. Morgan has evacuated Cumberland Gap, safely bringing off the entire Union force. His retreat is represented as one of the most arduous and hazardous of the war. During its march northward, our army was constantly threatened by the enemy's cavalry. Morgan maintained the offensive throughout. One division marched twenty-four successive hours for three days. Our troops had no water but that found in stagnant pools. All the guns at the Gap were brought away except four 32-pounders, which were too heavy for transportation, and the trunnions were knocked off of them before they were abandoned. On the 3d inst. he arrived at Greenupsburgh, Ky., fifteen miles above Portsmouth, Ohio, having left the Gap on the night of the 17th. One account represents our men as shoeless, hatless and naked; had been without rations, and compelled to subsist on corn taken from the fields. They bore everything with the greatest fortitude. The force is 10,000 strong, with a fine park of artillery. Four hundred wagons were safely brought off, and all the works at Cumberland were destroyed.

—A battle is expected to occur very soon at or near Bardstown, Ky. The Rebels have 35,000 men near that place, and the Union central advance was only four miles off on Saturday. Skirmishes had taken place, and 600 Rebel prisoners had been taken. Kirby Smith was at Frankfort with 10,000 men, and Humphrey Marshall was on his way there with [illegible].

—The Rebels in large force evacuated Bardstown on the 4th inst. Brig.-Gen. Van Cleve of Minnesota, leading the advance of Gen. Crittenden's corps, entered Bardstown the same evening at 6 o'clock, eight hours after the evacuation thereof by the Rebels, and was to pursue them the following morning.

—John Morgan, the notorious guerrilla chief, has been defeated by the Carter County Home Guards. He retreated toward Licking River, but subsequently returned to Olive Hill.

—Col. Salomon, on Monday, the 29th ult., learning there was a Rebel force, thought to be 500 strong, at Newtonia, sent about 400 troops, 175 infantry and the balance cavalry, to drive them out. They charged into Newtonia Tuesday morning, and found that the Rebels had been heavily re-enforced, having, it is estimated, about 7,000 men and six pieces of artillery. Our men had to get out the best way they could, the infantry fighting them hand to hand three-quarters of an hour. As they fell back out of Newtonia, Company H, 6th Kansas Cavalry, about 40 strong, were surrounded, but cut their way out. The Federal troops then fell back three miles and were followed by the Rebels, when the former met re-enforcements of about 300 cavalry and 4 pieces of artillery, making 6 in all, and, in turn, drove the Rebels back into Newtonia. Considerable cannonading was kept up some time between the two armies, our men now having three or four regiments. About night our troops commenced falling back to camp for the night. The Rebels followed, when our men turned on them, drove them back into Newtonia, and held the field. The Union loss during the day was about 40 killed, wounded and missing, probably most of them taken prisoners. Those of our wounded who fell into the hands of the Rebels were treated in the most barbarous manner. The Rebel loss is not known, but is thought to be larger than ours in killed and wounded. They were still at Newtonia at last accounts.

—On Saturday the Rebels inaugurated Richard Hawes as Governor of Kentucky at Frankfort. Bragg and Humphrey Marshall made bitter Secession speeches. Kirby Smith was there. Buckner was expected, but was not present. At 5 or 6 in the afternoon, the Rebels burned the railroad bridge, whereupon all their infantry left for the South, Scott's Cavalry remaining. On Sunday, at 1 p. m., the Rebels cut one span of the bridge to South Frankfort. Soon thereafter Scott's cavalry departed. The Rebels took all the printing paper and ink belonging to the State printer. A great number of Rebels were left at Frankfort sick, and the mortality among them has been very great. At Frankfort, Messrs. Fanshaw and Gibson were arrested three times because they would not take Confederate scrip for goods. Storekeepers were fined $25 per day for closing their stores. Mr. Mackey, the senior of the firm of ham notoriety, was compelled to take Confederate scrip for a large quantity of meat.

—At Camp Bloomfield, 11 miles south-east of Bardstown, at 11 o'clock on Sunday morning, Gen. [illegible]ecun's division received orders to fill their canteens and be ready to march at a minute's notice. [illegible] Bruce, on Sunday morning, six miles north of [illegible]gow, attacked a party of Rebels, killing a few, capturing several, together with 50 horses and the cattle. Union loss, none.

—There has been much published in the newspapers of late in regard to the removal and reinstatement of Gen. Buell. An intelligent correspondent at [Louis]ville gives this statement in regard to the affair: [Up]on the arrival of Gen. Buell at the head of the [army], on Wednesday last, he, by virtue of seniority, [assum]ed chief command of his own and the Army of [Kent]ucky, lately organized by Gen. Nelson. A day [or two] after his arrival, an order was received from Gen. Halleck, directing a fusion and reorganization of the armies of Ohio and Kentucky. Gens. Buell and Nelson were about carrying this order out when, on Monday morning, Col. McKibben of General Halleck's staff, arrived from Washington with an order directing General Buell to turn over chief command to Major-Gen. Thomas, and assume command of the paroled prisoners and camp of instruction at Indianapolis. Gen. Thomas, with a most modest self-appreciation, immediately telegraphed to Washington, asking for the reinstatement of Gen. Buell, as better fitted than himself. Gens. Crittenden, Rousseau, Jackson, and Boyle, and one or two others—but neither all nor a majority of Division or Brigade Commanders, as asserted—also sent remonstrances, and, in consequence, the order was rescinded, and Gen. Buell restored."

—It is believed in Louisville by military men that the whole Rebel force is retreating to Hall's Gap, a few miles south of Crab Orchard, where they intend to make a stand.

—A Louisville dispatch of the 7th inst. says that Lexington is mostly evacuated by the Rebels, there being only 100 remaining. They took and sent to Camp Dick Robinson 7,000 bbls. pork from Chenault & Co., packed on their own account, and for other parties, mostly Secessionists. They also took $90,000 worth of jeans and linseys from Oldham, Scott & Co., which they have manufactured into clothing. The Rebels paid for these goods in Confederate scrip, unless owners refused to receive it, in which event no consideration was given.

Department of the Mississippi.

—An entire Georgia regiment of cavalry, 360 strong, was captured about two weeks ago by Lieut.-Col. Seward of the 2d Indiana, commanding his own and the 2d and 3d Kentucky, which surrounded and completely surprised the Rebels at breakfast, who surrendered without the slightest resistance. Col. Crawford, commanding the captured regiment, is an ex-Congressman, and one of the Confederate Peace Commissioners to Washington.

Department of Missouri.

—From Springfield, Mo., we have news of a fight at Sarcoxie, but the result was not known. It is reported by refugees that nearly every able-bodied man in Northern Arkansas is either a conscript in the Rebel army or a refugee. The Rebels perpetrate all manner of outrages, seizing all property that can be of use to them, and leaving women and children to starve. One story is that Hindman, the Rebel commander, proposes to march immediately upon St. Louis, promising his men plenty of rich plunder in that city.

—About 1,000 Kansas troops, under Col. Solomon, were recently attacked by a greatly superior force of Rebels at Neosho, and, after a short engagement, were compelled to retire. Loss slight on either side.

—On Saturday last Gen. Schofield attacked the Rebels at Newtonia, 54 miles south of Springfield, Mo., and after two hours' fighting the Rebels broke and fled in all directions. The force of the enemy is estimated at 15,000 men. Our loss is trifling.

Department of the South.

—Brig.-Gen. R. Saxton, Military Governor of the Department of the South, sailed on the 8th for Port Royal. He returns with health improved, and with greatly extended powers in reference to the employment of negro men for Government service. The public may soon hear that the back door of the Rebellion has been opened. The Rev. Mr. French of his Staff accompanies him, with the following teachers and superintendents: Mrs. Y. D. Gage, Mrs. and Miss Conant, Misses Kellogg, Carter, and Foote, Mr. and Mrs. McCrea, the Rev. J. Kennedy, A. Norton, M. J. French, G. M. Wells, T. N. Thompson, Mr. McClue, and L. M. Bingham.

—We have Port Royal news to the 4th inst. Fort Sumter has not been attacked. Deserters from Savannah report the arrival there of Gen. Beauregard, who had made a speech to his troops, pledging that he would retake Fort Pulaski in 30 days. The Fingal and another battery would be ready in two weeks. Col. Barton, with part of his 48th New-York Regiment, had destroyed the extensive salt works at Bluffton. Two gunboats had shelled the Rebel battery at Cranston's Bluff on the Savannah River.

—The Iroquois, recently from Pensacola, brings news of a large expedition concentrating at that port, and another, supposed to be intended for acting in concert with it, was to rendezvous at a given point of the coast of South Carolina.

Miscellaneous.

—President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation has created much excitement at the Rebel capital. It is intemperately denounced as contrary to the usages of civilized warfare and an outrage on private property. So far as we can judge by extracts from Richmond papers and the first day's debate on the subject in Congress, the Rebels contemplate the raising of the old death's head and cross-bones flag of Capt. Kidd, and the indiscriminate slaughter of men, women and children as a measure of retaliation. They are just as mad as when they first heard of General Pope's subsistence orders; then they would hang every one of Pope's officers, sure; but after catching 40 or 50 of them, and having time to think it over, they paroled or exchanged them without the hanging. In Congress, a resolution has been referred to a Committee, that President Lincoln's act "should be held up to the execration of mankind, and counteracted by such severe retaliatory measures as in the judgment of the President may be best calculated to secure its withdrawal or arrest its execution." In the debate on this, Mr. Clark of Missouri was in favor of declaring every citizen of the Southern Confederacy a soldier, authorized to put to death every man caught on their soil in arms against the Government. Mr. Semmes of Louisiana was more cautious—he was the author of the resolution—retaliation was the business of the Executive. Mr. Henry of Tennessee favored a black flag and extermination of invaders. Mr. Phelan of Mississippi had always been in favor of the black flag. Mr. Yancey wanted the matter to go to a Special Committee, but it was finally sent to the Judiciary Committee. There was a report at Fortress Monroe on Thursday, probably premature, that a black flag bill had passed the Rebel Congress. The press is, as usual, exceedingly violent; they do not share the comforting assurances of *The N. Y. Herald* that the Proclamation is a thing of naught—a Pope's bull against the comet. In plain words, the Proclamation has thoroughly frightened Press, Congress, and People, as is abundantly manifested in their contortions and howlings.

—We have Richmond papers to Saturday last. The Rebel Congress is disposed to adjourn, and the public mind is much depressed. *The Examiner* wants Congress to hold on, saying that "the general acquiescence in the Executive management, right or wrong, has brought to us its bitter fruits; a close, vigilant, and firm performance of Congressional duties is as much demanded by the public exigencies as a bold control of the army." The papers seem to anticipate a great effort on the part of the North very soon, and are urging the most vigorous preparations to repel it. They are greatly disgusted with the loyalty of Maryland. President Lincoln's proclamation is not much written about; what little is said is intended to show that the document is of no great account except as proving the infernal nature of the Yankee. A perusal of these Rebel comments forcibly suggests the story of the sinner left out of the ark by Noah, who, finding entreaty to get in of no avail, finally yelled out, just before they went under, "Go to thunder with your old scow; I don't believe there's going to be much of a shower, after all." The most interesting documents from Richmond are the proposals before Congress to retaliate upon the North for this Proclamation, which the Rebels assert to be so futile. Mr. Semmes of Louisiana leads off with a bill from the Judiciary Committee, the preamble to which is an improved copy of an old-time indictment for regicide, the "whereases", being perfectly frightful. The bill itself proposes that all officers hereafter captured shall be imprisoned at hard labor; that any white person commanding or aiding negroes in war against the Confederate States shall be killed; that every Union officer who shall promise freedom to slaves shall be killed; that Jeff. Davis may use any other retaliatory measures he may think proper. This was not strong enough for some very fiery Rebels, so Mr. Phelan of Mississippi, from the minority of the Committee, reported in favor of waging a war of extermination against the North, without the least regard to laws of war. Yet another report was introduced from the same Committee, not quite so bloody-minded. The whole batch were made an early special order, and debated on the 2d in secret session. In the House, Mr. Chilton of Alabama, proposed that Jeff. Davis keep as felons, until the 1st of January, all Union commissioned officers he can catch, and that if Mr. Lincoln's proclamation remains unrevoked, that said Jeff Davis proceed to hang such Union officers. Among minor items it is said that yellow fever is raging at Wilmington, N. C. It was imported by the contraband steamer Kate the last time she ran the blockade. The "infernal Yankees" at New-Orleans neither have the yellow fever themselves nor allow the Rebels to have it.

—Adjutant-General Hillhouse of this State has issued the following General Order for the enlistment of nine months' volunteers:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Oct. 3, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 75.—I. The quota of this State, called for by the Proclamation of the President of July 2, having been organized and placed in service, leaving a balance of twenty thousand three years volunteers to apply on the quota of August 4, VOLUNTEERS FOR NINE MONTHS will be accepted to complete such quota, until the final orders for the draft.

II. Such nine months volunteers will be recruited, subsisted, and equipped as provided in General Orders No. 62, for volunteers for three years. They will be organized into companies for the Infantry arm of the service, and attached to regiments in the field, except a limited number to be accepted and organized as independent companies of riflemen or sharpshooters. Applications for authorizations to raise companies or parts of companies will be sent, properly indorsed, by the Chairman or some member of the Local Committees to this Department. Enlistment and other blanks can be procured from the same source, or from the Commandant of the Depot for the district.

III. The regimental camps in the several Districts will be discontinued as fast as the regiments now organizing are completed, and all unattached companies of three-years' volunteers, and such as may volunteer for nine months' service, under the provisions of this order, will assemble at the depots established for their respective Districts in General Orders No. 67. Requisition for the transportation of recruits to depots will be made by recruiting officers on the Quartermaster of the depot for their District, or, where no Quartermaster has been appointed, on the Quartermaster-General, at No. 51 Walker street, New-York.

IV. The Enrolling Boards of towns for which the enrollment books have not been filed, as required by paragraph II. of General Orders No. 67, are directed to transmit, without further delay, the requisite copies to be filed in this office and offices of the Sheriffs of their respective counties.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THO. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

—We learn from Southern papers that Beauregard has reassumed command of the Department of South Carolina and Georgia. *The Richmond Whig* says that the entire Rebel losses in the Manassas battles do not exceed 5,000, and that the losses in the engagements in Maryland range between 5,000 and 7,000. The same paper says that a great battle is expected soon with McClellan, whose army is on the south side of the Potomac.

—The Richmond papers record a case of some significance from a States Rights point of view. A conscript in Elbert County, Ga., having sued for his freedom, Judge J. W. Thomas of the Superior Court let him off, pronouncing the Conscript act of the Confederate Congress unconstitutional, and all the laws, orders and regulations under it, therefore, void.

—It is now two weeks since the Emancipation Proclamation was issued, yet we are still waiting to record the first resignation of an officer in the army or navy in consequence of that step. Perhaps the journals that insisted that it would disorganize the Government will be good enough to bring on the proof.

—Gov. Morgan has sent a request to the War Department that, as far as practicable, the new regiments from New-York may be attached to the division under the command of Major-Gen. Sickles. Col. Charles K. Graham, at present Colonel of the Excelsior Regiment, is strongly recommended for the Brigadier-Generalship of the Metropolitan Guard.

—The Belvidere arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 4th, with Rebel prisoners from Fort Delaware, and the New-York and other steamboats were hourly expected with 1,800 Rebel prisoners. They were to be sent by flag of truce to Aiken's Landing.

—We have by way of Fortress Monroe some extracts from late Richmond papers. The Rebel military exemption act, passed on the 4th, exempts from service in the army as many local police as may be necessary in districts having a large slave population; also exempts editors and editors' help, persons in transportation and telegraphing; ministers, tanners, physicians, shoemakers, blacksmiths, wagon-makers, millers, hospital employees, cotton, wool, and paper workers, employees on Government work, plantation overseers or negro-drivers, and one man to every five hundred head of cattle, except human cattle. A dispatch from Savannah says that the Unionists have attacked St. John's, but the result was not known.

—Gen. Hall stated to the National Affairs Committee of the Common Council, Wednesday, that there were sixteen militia regiments in this city, the ranks of which might very soon be filled in case of necessity, but there is a great scarcity of arms.

—The enrollment and copying for the draft in this city and Brooklyn will probably be completed, and the books ready for use, on Friday of this week.

—Vermont has completed her quota of troops under both calls, and the whole force will soon be on the way to the seat of war.

—The draft in the State of New-York is not to take place on the 10th. The books are not ready, and no appeals have yet been heard or Commissioners appointed to settle them.

—The Committee appointed by the Grocers, and the Traders connected therewith, for the purpose of raising a War Fund to encourage enlistments in the Army of the United States, acknowledge the receipt of $22,986.

—A Washington paper gives currency to a rumor that Gen. Halleck is about to be ordered to command the armies in the West, Gen. McClellan to take Gen. Halleck's present position, and Gen. Hooker to command the Army of the Potomac in McClellan's place, and Gen. Banks to be installed in the War Department.

—*The Baltimore American* says the correct pronunciation of the name given to the last great battle in Maryland is An-*tee*-tam, the accent being on the second syllable. The names of places where our battles with the Rebels have occurred will never be memorable for their inherent poetry.

—Some over-heated copper-head Democrats—alias traitors—of the little village of Hartford, in the small county of Blackford, in Indiana, have determined to resist the draft; they broke up the boxes, destroyed the enrollment and drove away the Commissioners. A battalion has been sent from Indianapolis to regulate the Hartford rioters.

—A dispatch from Helena professes to give the location and number of all the Rebel troops in the State of Arkansas.

—The fleet of light-draft gunboats on the Ohio River now numbers 19, nearly all in excellent condition. Commodore John A. Preble is in command.

—The Western Gunboat Fleet has been officially transferred from the War to the Navy Department.

GENERAL NEWS.

—The contraband steamship Sunbeam, captured at New-Inlet on the 28th ult. by the State of Georgia and the Mystic, arrived here on Saturday. She is an iron steamer, and, with cargo, is valued at $250,000. It is said that she is owned by Mr. Laird, Member of Parliament for Liverpool.

—Senator Pomeroy has been for some days in this city perfecting arrangements for his scheme of African colonization. He has bought a steamer, and expects to start about the 20th inst. with 500 colored persons for Central America. He has had over 7,000 applications from colored people to join his colony.

—We have San Francisco news to the 6th inst. All was quiet in California. From Honolulu we learn that the Hawaiian Ministry resigned on the 16th of August, in consequence of a vote of the Representatives indicating want of confidence in Mr. Gregg, Minister of Finance. The weather has been rainy throughout California. The wool products this year, according to report made by the State Fair, is 5,120,000 pounds. The stock of tobacco in San Francisco is ascertained to be 2,100,000 lbs. The Oregon Legislature has passed an act requiring all parties having claims against the State Treasury to take the oath of allegiance before receiving pay; also, changing the name of Lane County to Union. Curry County, so called after an old Secession sympathizing Governor, is changed to Lincoln County.

—A destructive conflagration occurred on Saturday in the village of Fulton, N. Y. A large portion of the village was destroyed, the loss being estimated at $250,000.

—The ship Metropolis, of St. John, N. B., reports that on the 21st of September, in lat. 43° 44', long. 52° 55', she was boarded by a boat from the fishing schooner Olive Clarke, of Provincetown, who reported that on the day previous, during a gale, she saw the schooner Waite Cloud, of Provincetown, founder with all on board, thirteen in number.

—The funeral of Gen. Rodman was celebrated on Saturday with solemn observances at Providence, R. I.

—*The Nassau Guardian* of Sept. 30 announces the arrival of the steamer Kate the day previous, from Charleston. The steamship Scotia also arrived from Charleston on Sept. 28. The health of Nassau was good, there having been no fresh cases of fever for some time past.

—The steamer Sonora has sailed from San Francisco for Panama, carrying $751,000 in treasure for New-York, $438,000 for England, and $100,000 for the National Sanitary Committee.

—A large fire occurred in Syracuse on Monday, entirely destroying the Bastable Block, on the corner of Genesee and Warren streets, fronting Hanover square. The building was occupied on the ground floor by stores, chiefly for the sale of millinery goods and Yankee notions, a looking-glass factory and store, a jewelry store, and the Merchants Bank, and the stories above as lawyers' offices, &c. The total loss was about $115,000; insurance $70,000.

—Mr. R. A. Witthaus has received a letter from Italy, from which the following extract is sent us:

MILAN, Italy, Sept. 15, 1862.

* * * I desire you to read the following proposal with patience, and if you think its execution possible, to favor me with an answer:

After the execrable betrayal by which the great Garibaldi was captured at Aspromonte, all his young heroic followers are stopped in their career, and the incredible persecutions which Government exercises toward them prompts them to emigration. *A great many of the officers have requested me to lead them with their soldiers to America, in order to fight for the Union.* After minute and detailed inquiries, I am now convinced that I can collect from four to six thousand men, commanded by two hundred good officers, and all of them veterans, who have experienced service in the campaigns of 1848-49 and 1859-60.

Can and will the State of New-York engage them? Will you inquire about this of his Excellency, Gov. E. D. Morgan? * * They could all arrive ready equipped in New-York.

Please accept this, my proposition, as a testimony of the love I bear the great Union Republic of America, and I shall consider myself fortunate if my proffered services are accepted from this standpoint.

In the hope to be soon favored with an answer, I have the honor to subscribe, with the most profound respect,

A—— R——, Colonel.

—Thomas Ryder, a laborer in the City of Newark, N. J., on returning to his house on Saturday evening, and not finding his supper ready for him, kicked his wife so severely as to produce an internal hemorrhage, from which she died in about an hour. The mean and cowardly scoundrel is in custody, and will undoubtedly be hanged.

—On Sunday night, about 10 o'clock, a black man was dying at a house on Twelfth street, and several of his friends and neighbors were around his bed praying with him, when an $1800 clerk in one of the Departments who lives near, a "Union-as-it-was" man, who devotes most of his time and energies to cursing the Proclamation, burst in and caused the whole party to be arrested for "keeping a disorderly house." They protested, and pointed to the dying man in vindication, but they, three respectable men, including their pastor and two women, were hurried off to the Central Guard-House for the night! The man died at midnight, and the wife was left alone with the corpse until morning, having nobody near to help lay it out.

—The frontier has suffered from unscrupulous adventurers, in the shape of Indian Agents and Superintendents, quite too long. It is rumored in Washington that no trace can be found of $30,000 sent some six months ago to the Chippewas.

—A war meeting was held at the Cooper Institute on Saturday night last, with a view to furnishing aid to the Unionists in Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee. The large hall was well filled, and effective speeches were delivered by Col. Shannon, the Rev. Mr. Carter of Tennessee, and the Rev. Mr. Fox.

—There is something of an excitement at Albany in consequence of a disagreement between State Treasurer Lewis and Canal Auditor Benton. The Auditor claims the right, in drawing a warrant on the Treasurer, to specify on what bank the Treasurer shall draw his check. The Treasurer refuses to recognize the right of the Auditor to make such directions. He therefore draws checks on such banks having canal deposits as he deems proper. When checks are not drawn on banks specified in his warrant, the Auditor refuses to countersign them, and hence the protest of drafts, and hence the broil.

—Gen. Hiram Walbridge, John Austin Stevens, Messrs. McCurdy, Lathrop, Wesendonck, and other New-Yorkers, were in Washington yesterday to urge the early occupation of Texas. In company with Col. Hamilton of that State, they had an interview with the Secretary of War upon the subject.

SEVERE BATTLE AT CORINTH.

Glorious Victory—Official Dispatches from Gen. Grant.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

CAIRO, Saturday, Oct. 4, 1862.

Glorious news has been received to-day from Corinth. The Rebels are routed and retreating. Their loss is very heavy. Ours is also large. Gen. Dodge sent a message here from Columbus to prepare for a large number of wounded. Price, Van Dorn, and Lovell were in command of the Rebels, who numbered 40,000. Our troops are said to have acted nobly.

CAIRO, Oct. 5, 1862.

We can get no distinct account of Friday's battle at Corinth. On Saturday morning Gen. Price attacked Gen. Rosecrans's right while Gens. Van Dorn and Lovell attacked his left.

The assault was made with great determination. At one time our center was penetrated, and the Rebels reached the Corinth House, near the center of the town. They were met at the point of the bayonet. Gen. Van Dorn led his column over an abattis on the left up to within 50 yards of a ditch.

They were exposed all the time to a scathing fire of grape and canister, and driven back by a charge of the 27th Ohio and the 11th Missouri.

The battle lasted till 11½, when the Rebels began to retreat toward the Hatchie River.

The number of killed and wounded on either side is not known.

The Rebel loss is reported much larger than ours. We have taken between 700 and 1,000 prisoners, not including the wounded.

Gen. Hackleman was killed and Gen. Oglesby was dangerously wounded. Cols. Smith, Gilbert and Mower are wounded.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 6, 1862.

The following dispatches have been received at headquarters here:

FIRST DISPATCH.

GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS, JACKSON, Tenn., 8 a. m., Oct. 5, 1862.

To Maj.-Gen. H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief U. S. Army.

GENERAL: Yesterday, the Rebels under Price, Van Dorn and Lovell were repulsed from their attack on Corinth with great slaughter.

The enemy are in full retreat, leaving their dead and wounded on the field.

Rosecrans telegraphs that the loss is serious on our side, particularly in officers, but bears no comparison with that of the enemy.

Gen. Hackleman fell while gallantly leading his brigade.

Gen. Oglesby is dangerously wounded.

Gen. McPherson, with his command, reached Corinth yesterday.

Gen. Rosecrans pursued the retreating enemy this morning, and should they attempt to move toward Bolivar he will follow to that place.

Gen. Hurlbut is at the Hatchie River with 5,000 or 6,000 men, and is no doubt with the pursuing column.

From 700 to 1,000 prisoners, beside the wounded, are left in our hands.

U. S. GRANT, Major-General Commanding.

SECOND DISPATCH.

GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS, JACKSON, Tenn., Oct. 5, 1862.

To Major-General H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief U. S. Army.

GENERAL: Gen. Ord, who followed Gen. Hurlbut, met the enemy to-day on the south side of the Hatchie, as I understand from a dispatch, and drove them across the stream, and got possession of the hights with our troops.

Gen. Ord took two batteries and about 200 prisoners.

A large portion of Gen. Rosecrans's forces were at Chevalla.

At this distance everything looks most favorable, and I cannot see how the enemy are to escape without losing everything but their small arms.

I have strained everything to take into the fight an adequate force and to get them to the right place.

U. S. GRANT, Major-General Commanding.

The correspondent of *The St. Louis Democrat* has the following details of the battle at Corinth:

CORINTH, Miss., Monday, Oct. 6, 1862.

On the morning of the 3d our outposts were attacked by the enemy in force about six miles north-east of Corinth, and before 9 o'clock the engagement became general and fierce, and a sanguinary battle was fought.

Our men under Rosecrans stood up manfully, and fought with great coolness and bravery; but regiment after regiment and brigade after brigade poured in upon us, and we were forced slowly backward, fighting desperately. The Rebels pushed forward with determined obstinacy, and held every foot of their advantage ground. They outflanked our inferior force and were forming in the rear, and we were obliged to fall back still further to prevent this movement from being accomplished.

The enemy were now inside our breastworks pushing us backward toward the town, when darkness put an end to fighting that day.

During the day's fight our loss was heavy, but that of the enemy must have largely exceeded ours. Three pieces of the 1st Missouri Battery were captured after having stood for hours before the enemy's fire. Brig.-Gen. Hackleman fell mortally wounded at the head of his men and died the same evening. Gen. Oglesby was shot in the breast.

About 4 o'clock a. m. of the 4th, the enemy opened on the town with shot and shell. Our batteries replied, and for an hour or more a heavy cannonading was kept up. At the expiration of that time two Rebel guns had been disabled, and shortly after daylight their battery of seven guns was captured. A portentous quiet soon occurred, and it was evident that some movement was being made by the enemy. The Western sharpshooters under Col. Burke, were ordered forward as skirmishers to feel the enemy.

At half-past nine they met him three-quarters of a mile in advance of our line of battle, advancing rapidly in heavy columns upon the town. Immediately a murderous fire was opened on this heavy line by our skirmishers, who slowly began to retire, returning the fire of the enemy with effect.

The woods seemed alive with Rebels, and it appeared impossible for this gallant regiment to escape destruction in their retreat over the three-quarters of a mile of open ground which intervened between them and our temporary works of defense.

In a few moments the engagement became general; our batteries opened a destructive fire on the exposed ranks of the Rebels, mowing them down like grass. Their slaughter was frightful, but with unparalleled recklessness they pushed impetuously forward.

They charged our works desperately, broke our lines of infantry, and captured a small fortification, in which a battery of the 1st Missouri was planted. All seemed lost, and a temporary panic seized our men, and the Rebels once more marched into the streets of Corinth. But new batteries opened on them, and our men, under the direction of a few courageous officers, and stimulated by their example, fought desperately, and the advance of the enemy was checked.

They wavered and then fell back. Our lost battery was regained, and once more it hurled destruction into their ranks. The day was saved and the enemy was in full retreat.

Our loss was comparatively small during this charge. That of the enemy *was fully twenty to our one killed.*

Among the Rebels killed and left on the field were Brigadier-Gen. Rodgers of New-Orleans, Col. and acting Brigadier-Gen. Johnson of Mississippi, and another Colonel commanding a brigade, whose name was not learned.

The enemy was commanded by Van Dorn, Price and Villipigue, with their respective army corps, which swelled their forces to 50,000 men. It is impossible now to give a list of the casualties. Our proportion of officers is thought to be large. We lost but four taken prisoners.

Five Rebel Colonels and a Major Killed.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Oct. 8, 1862.

The Tribune's Cairo special says that the Rebel Colonels Johnson, Rogers, Ross, Morton, McLaine, and Major Jones, were killed, and Colonels Daly and Pretch were severely wounded, in the late battle at Corinth.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

Numbers and Positions of the Rebel Forces—Their Intentions.

HELENA, ARKANSAS, Saturday, Oct. 4, 1862.

A correspondent of *The Michigan Republican* says: We have late intelligence from the Rebel force in this State which is regarded by military men here as worthy of confidence. It is as late as the 18th and 22d ult., and seriously modifies many reports we have heard, some of which have reached the country. According to this information the Rebel forces in Arkansas number and are encamped as follows:

Gen. Hindman, at Austin, 25 miles north of Little Rock, with 5,000 men and one battery.

Gen. Roan, at White Sulphur Springs, near Pine Bluffs on the Arkansas River, 50 miles south-east of Little Rock, with 5,000 men, two regiments of whom are conscripts (one unarmed); also, a Texan regiment and one battery, consisting of three 6-pounders (iron), one 12-pounder (brass), and one siege piece, mounted.

Gen. McRea is on the Arkansas River, 30 miles north-west of Napoleon.

Gen. Rains is at Cross Hollows, with a reported force of from 4,000 to 5,000 men, mostly conscripts.

Gen. Holmes, Commander-in-Chief of all the forces, is at Little Rock, with about 2,000 men and two batteries—one of two 12 and three 6-pounders, the other of two rifled 6-pounders and two 12-pounder howitzers.

Gen. McBride is at Batesville with about 2,000 men, only 1,500 of whom are effective.

Most of the cavalry force is dismounted, and at present it is not believed that they have more than 2,300 cavalry in the State.

At Arkadelphia, 80 or 100 miles south-west of Little Rock, the Rebels manufactured munitions of war, and have removed there all the State records and papers.

Though the Rebel Generals boast of their intention to invade Missouri, it is not believed by intelligent men in their camps that they intend to do so. If they save the capital of their State it is all they desire at present, and perhaps more than they expect.

The War in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Oct. 8, 1862.

A trustworthy report, just received, says that Gen. Morgan's advance reached Frankfort at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and that 3,000 more of his men are rapidly approaching that place. Our troops had left Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Ky.

On Saturday, near Hardensville, Scott's Rebel cavalry cut off and dispersed Company A, 9th Kentucky Cavalry, under Lieut. Morris. The company has not since been heard from. It is reported that Lieut. Morris and two privates were shot after capture by the Rebels.

Gen. Dumont's division is still at Shelbyville.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Release of 91 White Prisoners—Defeat of an Indian Band, and 14 Killed.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Saturday, Oct. 4, 1862.

A dispatch from Col. Sibley, dated "Mouth of the Chippewa River, Sept. 28," says: "We met a party of friendly Indians who had separated from the Crow Indians, bringing with them 91 white prisoners whom they had been instrumental in releasing from Little Crow's party.

"Many of the prisoners are young women, who are completely overwhelmed with joy to be freed from the loathsome treatment of their brutal captors. A fight was had at Wood Lake Sept 23, resulting in the repulse of the Indians. Our men buried fourteen Indians."

Gen. Sibley is arresting all Indians suspected of having participated in the outrages on the frontier, and will execute all found guilty, on the spot.

71.2009.085.01354

The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 8, 1862.

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

On Tuesday of next week, the great States of PENNSYLVANIA and OHIO hold their Annual Elections, at which Members of the next House of Representatives will be among the officers chosen. We look to the results in these States with something of apprehension but more of hope. We know that the more recent levies of Volunteers for the Union armies have largely reduced the relative vote of the unhesitating supporters of the War for the Union; we feel sure that some Districts will be lost and most Republican majorities cut down thereby. Allegheny and Lancaster, the great strongholds of Anti-Slavery power in Pennsylvania, will not give half the majorities they would if all their Volunteers were at home. The absorbing interest taken by our friends in the progress and success of the War will operate against us; for while our folks are intent on upholding the Government and invigorating the War, our opponents think mainly of carrying the election. Yet surely every devoted Unionist who remains at home ought to do his utmost to elect candidates of like faith, whose success will not be hailed by the traitors as a virtual giving up of the contest. And, no matter what the voter may intend, every ballot cast for the Democratic candidates will be interpreted in Secessia and in Europe as a vote for stopping the war and letting the Rebellion triumph. A victory for Lee and Stonewall Jackson on the Potomac will be generally regarded as no more conducive to Rebel success in the great struggle than the triumph in the October Elections of those who were lately their political associates and are now their attorneys in fact. Breckinridge and Burnett in the first Session of the present Congress voted and acted, counseled and sympathized, with Vallandigham, Ancona, &c., who are now running for reëlection as Democrats. Neither have essentially changed, though the former have entered the Congress of the Confederacy and the latter remain in that of the Union. They are united in heart to-day; and the reëlection of Vallandigham will be justly deemed throughout Jeff. Davis's dominions as complete a surrender on the part of those engaged as that of Harper's Ferry.

The whole issue may be summed up in that one local contest. Gen. Robert C. Schenck, who volunteered at the breaking out of the war, has been fighting ever since, and had his arm broken by a Rebel bullet in a recent battle, is the Union War candidate, against Clement L. Vallandigham, who has opposed the war at every stage and on every point, voted against almost or quite every appropriation or levy to carry it on, and says those who choose may fight the Rebels—it is his business to fight the Abolitionists. And that black-hearted traitor, by reason of the absence of thousands of the voters in the Union camps—three-fourths of them Republicans and nine-tenths of the residue Anti-Vallandigham Union War Democrats—has to-day a chance of re-election in a district which gave Lincoln a handsome majority. He will get the vote of his party as fully as though he pretended to be, after his fashion, a supporter of the War for the Union. And this is a test case.

We fear bad results in several Pennsylvania Districts. Even Mr. Grow, prostrated by sickness and in a new District which has sent thousands more of Republicans than of Democrats to the War, needs the best efforts of all his friends. We pray them to strain every nerve in his behalf. In the Towanda and the Williamsport Districts respectively, the contest is between two Republicans, whereby the Union State Ticket is certain to suffer. We entreat every supporter of the Proclamation of Freedom in each District of North-eastern Pennsylvania to work with all his might for that ticket and for the candidates in sympathy therewith.

Friends of the Union cause in both States! banish discords and heart-burnings wherever they exist, and inaugurate instantly the necessary preparations for bringing all your voters to the polls next Tuesday! You cannot better subserve the cause of Humanity and of Patriotism. Resolve each for himself to bring to the polls every legal voter whose heart is right on the great question. Electrify the loyal Millions next week with the joyful tidings that your States are true to the Union and to Freedom!

—The following are the rival candidates for the more important offices to be filled next week in PENNSYLVANIA:

	People's Union.	Opposition.
Auditor General	THOS. E. COCHRAN.	ISAAC SLENKER.
Surveyor General	WILLIAM S. ROSS.	JOHN P. BARR.
Dist. (Congress.)		
1. Philadelphia	*Edward G. Webb.	Samuel J. Randall.
2. Philadelphia	Charles O'Neill.	†Chas. J. Biddle.
3. Philadelphia	Leonard Myers, jr.	John Kline.
4. Philadelphia	†Wm. D. Kelley.	Jas. B. Nicholson.
5. Phil. & Bucks	M. Russell Thayer.	Chas. W. Carrigan.
6. Lehigh & Mon'y	*David Krause.	†John D. Stiles.
7. Chester, &c.	John M. Broomall.	Geo. G. A. McCall.
8. Berks	*Joel B. Wanner.	†Syd. E. Ancona.
9. Lancaster	†Thaddeus Stevens.	Geo. M. Steinman.
10. Schuylkill, &c.	†Jas. H. Campbell.	Myer Strouse.
11. North'pton, &c.	———	†Philip Johnson.
12. Luzerne & Susq.	†Galusha A. Grow.	Charles Denison.
13. Bradford, &c.	George Landon.	‡H. M. Tracey.
14. Dauphin, &c.	John J. Patterson.	William H. Miller.
15. York, &c.	———	†Joseph Baily.
16. Adams, &c.	†Edw'd McPherson.	A. H. Coffroth.
17. Huntingdon, &c.	†Samuel S. Blair.	Arch. McAllister.
18. Lycoming, &c.	Wm. H. Armstrong.	†‡James T. Hale.
19. Erie, War'n, &c.	Glenni W. Scofield.	Milton C. Courtright.
20. Venango, &c.	Christian Myers.	Gaylord Church.
21. Westmore'd, &c.	Wm. M. Stewart.	John L. Dawson.
22. Pittsburgh, &c.	†Jas. K. Moorhead.	Geo. P. Hamilton.
23. Alleg'y City, &c.	Thomas Williams.	Jacob Zeigler.
24. Washington, &c.	†John W. Wallace.	†Jesse Lazear.

* War Democrat. † Members of the present House. ‡ Republican stump.

Of these twenty-four Districts, *twenty* would elect People's Union Congressmen if the Volunteers were at home to vote; as it is, twice that number may be lost.

In OHIO, the rival candidates are as follows:

	Union.	Democratic.
Sup. Court	FRANKLIN T. BACKUS.	RUFUS P. RANNEY.
Sec. State	WM. S. KENNON.	WM. W. ARMSTRONG.
Att'y General	CHAUNCEY N. OLDS.	L. R. CRITCHFIELD.
School Com'r	WM. D. HENKLE.	C. W. H. CATHCART.
Bd. Pub. Works	JOHN B. GREGORY.	JAMES GAMBLE.
Dist. (Congress.)		
1. Cincinnati and	John Groesbeck.	*Geo. H. Pendleton.
2. Hamilton Co.	*John A. Gurley.	Alexander Long.
3. Butler, &c.	Robert C. Schenck.	*C. L. Vallandigham.
4. Miami, &c.	William H. West.	J. P. McKinney.
5. Mercer, &c.	———	F. C. Le Blonde.
6. Highland, &c.	Robert M. Briggs.	*Chilton A. White.
7. Franklin, &c.	*Sam'l Shellabarger.	*Samuel S. Cox.
8. Marion, &c.	Col. Jas. H. Godman.	William Johnston.
9. Huron, &c.	*Sam'l T. Worcester.	*Warren P. Noble.
10. Wood, Lucas, &c.	*James M. Ashley.	†Morrison R. Waite.
11. Adams, &c.	Henry S. Bundy.	Wells A. Hutchins.
12. Ross, Pike, &c.	*Carey A. Trimble.	William E. Finck.
13. Muskingum, &c.	Geo. B. Wright.	John O'Neill.
14. Wayne, &c.	Martin Welker.	George Bliss.
15. Washington, &c.	*William P. Cutler.	*James R. Morris.
16. Belmont, &c.	Ephraim R. Eckley.	George W. Belden.
17. Columbiana, &c.	*John A. Bingham.	J. W. White.
18. Cuyahoga, &c.	Rufus P. Spaulding.	Irad Kelly.
19. Ashtabula, &c.	Gen. J. A. Garfield.	Daniel B. Woods.

* Members of the present House. | † "Conservative Republican."

INDIANA also holds her Annual Election next Tuesday, Oct. 14. The rival candidates for the more important offices are as follows:

STATE.	Repub. Union.	Democratic.
Sec. State	William A. Peele.	James S. Athon.
Auditor	Albert Lange.	Joseph Ristine.
Treasurer	Jonathan S. Henry.	Matthew L. Brett.
Att'y-Gen'l	Delana E. Williamson.	Oscar B. Hood.
Sup. Ct. Repor.	William S. Smith.	Michael C. Kerr.
Supt. Schools	John I. Morrison.	Samuel L. Rugg.
CONGRESS.		
Dist. I	Alvah Johnson.	*John Law.
II	Col. W. Q. Gresham.	*James A. Cravens.
III	*Wm. McKee Dunn.	Henry W. Harrington.
IV	Col. James Gavin.	*William S. Holman.
V	*George W. Julian.	Edward Johnson.
VI	Gen. Ebenezer Dumont.	Alex. B. Conduitt.
VII	Harvey D. Scott.	*Daniel W. Voorhees.
VIII	Godlove S. Orth.	John Pettit.
IX	*Schuyler Colfax.	David Turpie.
X	*William Mitchell.	Joseph K. Edgerton.
XI	*John P. C. Shanks.	James F. McDowell.

*Members of the present House.

A concerted effort by the Peace Democrats to keep their young men from enlisting has increased their relative strength by at least Ten Thousand Votes; yet we have strong hopes of an auspicious result. Col. Dunn may possibly be beaten; but the Vth, VIth, VIIIth, IXth, Xth and XIth Districts ought to return Republican Union Members by handsome majorities, and we trust they will.

IOWA also holds her Annual Election next Tuesday. The rival candidates for the most important stations are as follows:

STATE.	Republican.	Democratic.
Secretary State	James Wright.	Richard H. Sylvester.
Auditor	J. W. Cattell.	John Browne.
Treasurer	Wm. H. Holmes.	Samuel L. Lorah.
Attorney-General	C. C. Nourse.	Benton J. Hall.
Land Register	Josiah A. Harvey.	Frederick Gottschalk.
CONGRESS.		
Dist. I	James F. Wilson.	J. K. Hornish.
II	Hiram Price.	Edward H. Thayer.
III	William B. Allison.	D. A. Mahoney.
IV	James B. Grinnell.	H. M. Martin.
V	John A. Kasson.	Daniel O. Finch.
VI	A. W. Hubbard.	J. F. Duncombe.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATIC TREASON.

The precise position of Mr. Seymour and the pseudo-Democratic party of this State, as defined by themselves, has been repeatedly presented of late in our columns. We have given them the benefit of their own words, as good friends of Jefferson Davis and bad ones of the Union. It is worth while to know exactly how the same Democratic party stands in the second most populous State after our own—Pennsylvania. We therefore exhibit their own sayings also. It will be seen that while they agree with the Seymour faction exactly, they take a little different view of some eventualities—Disunion for example; and advocate an alliance with the South and a separation from New-York. But the treason is about the same as that of the Seymourites. An article entitled "Democratic Treason," from *The Philadelphia North American* of the 3d Oct., shows the atrocious designs of the Pennsylvania pseudo-Democracy. From this we make some extracts and invite a perusal of them.

A series of Resolutions passed in January, 1861, by "the Democratic citizens of Philadelphia," and now indorsed there by the Democratic organ, has this paragraph:

"Twelfth. That in the deliberate judgment of the Democracy of Philadelphia, and, so far as we know it, of Pennsylvania, the dissolution of the Union by the separation of the whole South—a result we shall most sincerely lament—may release this Commonwealth to a large extent from the bonds which now connect her with the Confederacy, except so far as for temporary convenience she chooses to submit to them *and would authorize and require her citizens, through a Convention to be assembled for that purpose, to determine* WITH WHOM HER LOT SHOULD BE CAST, *whether with the North and East, whose fanaticism has precipitated this misery upon us, or our brethren of the South, whose wrongs we feel as our own;* or whether Pennsylvania should stand by herself, as a distinct community, ready when occasion offers to bind together the broken Union, and resume her place of loyalty and devotion."

Mr. F. W. Hughes, Chairman of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Central Committee and a Democratic candidate for the United States Senate, holds these opinions, in regard to Pennsylvania:

"She cannot, then, refuse to perceive that she must either take her place in some northern fragment of a once glorious Union, and rest content to be shorn of the greater part of her manufacturing industry, and of her export and import trade—to hold a secondary and helpless relation to the North-Eastern States, with no outlet or approach from the ocean for her great eastern or great western metropolis, except through the waters and before the forts and guns of a foreign nation, and thus practically (for want of ability to protect) be made to yield up all reliable direct foreign trade.

"Or she may, if a member of the new Confederacy, become the great manufacturing workshop of a people now consuming annually $300,000,000 worth of products and manufactures from and imported through the Northern States; her cities become the great commercial depots and distributing points for this Confederacy, and her wealth, population, and glory be promoted in a degree unparalleled in the history and prosperity of any people."

On this, the principal Democratic organ of Philadelphia speaks as follows, in its edition of Oct. 3:

"If the Abolition papers to which we have referred desire to make the issue *now*, whether or not Pennsylvania, in the event of a disruption of the Union, (produced by the joint efforts of Abolition and Secession advocates), shall, or shall not, become subject to the Yankee States, and dependent upon their seacoasts for communication with Europe, we believe that the Democrats and all other conservative men in the State will meet them on that issue and take their chances on the result of the ballot-box.

* * * * * *

"What evils may yet result from the effects of their 'pressure' upon the President, inducing his ill-judged Proclamation, and the unlawful persecution and imprisonment of loyal citizens of the North, and from what they may hereafter do, or cause to be done, we cannot foretell; but that all they may do will have an evil tendency we cannot doubt. They may bring the very result contemplated in Mr. Hughes's resolution. They have done much in this direction, and will doubtless do much more. If they succeed, then the people of Pennsylvania will be called on to consider the words of that resolution."

"Any vote" *The Philadelphia North-American* truly says, "cast at this election for a Democratic candidate for the Legislature, however it may be intended, will practically be a vote for the rebellion of Pennsylvania against the National Government—a vote for the secession of the State from the Union, and for the acceptance of the yoke of the Rebel oligarchy of the Cotton States." Can any sane man, who is also honest, doubt for a moment that a vote for that party anywhere is essentially to the same purpose!

ROSCOE CONKLING has been renominated for Congress in the Oneida District of our State. He will be reëlected, and ought to be. The President's policy of Freedom will have no warmer supporter in Congress.

A CALL TO WORK.

There are not five counties in our State which cannot this Fall be carried for the Union Ticket by proper and seasonable exertion. To this end, we urge that an organization be at once effected in every county, city and township, and that a Union War Democrat be nominated for Congress in every district that gave an anti-Lincoln majority in 1860. In the island and city districts, the Albany, Westchester, &c., let us have for candidates Democrats who believe in democracy and stand by their country, and there can be no doubt as to the result. So with regard to Assemblymen, &c. We believe a ticket composed mainly of Union Democrats could be elected even in Rockland, where no argument can be required to convince the candid and observing that the Seymourites are hostile to the War. Let us make a square issue on Seymour's unpatriotic speeches, call men of different parties but of a common devotion to their country to expose them before the people, and we may just as well carry every County as two-thirds of them. We are confident no County, if the facts shall be pressed home on the public mind, but this will vote the ticket whose success will gratify and encourage the Rebels. If we lose ten Congressmen, it will be by the votes of those who "always vote the Democratic ticket," and do so this year in deference to inveterate habit, not to living conviction. If the whole case were to be presented afresh, and each man to vote in disregard of use and wont, WADSWORTH and TREMAIN would have nearly all the votes.

We need an uprising that will break the trammels of custom. We must kindle a fire that will melt the shackles of partisanship. The more meetings we hold, the more speeches we have, the more the people are made to feel the imminence of the public peril, the more overwhelming will be the Union majority. Place before every voter the proofs that this Rebellion is the natural fruit of the Southern Upas—that it has been long plotted, concocted, prepared, using the Democratic party machinery to control the Government and the Government to disarm and plunder the Nation. Read the letters and speeches of the Rebel aristocrats, showing their contempt for Labor and laborers and their assumptions that Republicanism is a failure and must give place to political institutions in harmony with their social system. Show that the election of Lincoln was but a pretext—that the division of the Democratic party was predetermined on in order to secure that pretext—and that concessions were neither desired nor accepted by the traitors. The Union ticket ought to triumph in every county, township, election and school district, and *will* triumph in nearly every one if the right sort of exertions shall be made. Seymour's speech, opening the canvass in terms cheering to every Rebel heart, is the right foundation for a glorious campaign if it be seasonably met and vigorously answered. Let the Unionists of such counties as Kings, Queens, Richmond, Albany and Schoharie, resolve that they will deserve success and they can hardly fail to achieve it. Reader! resolve now that your District shall not send a Rebel sympathiser or apologist to Congress, and urge your neighbors to unite in making good your resolution!

THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS AND THE SOUTHERN REBELLION.

The People of the Loyal States are called upon, in the election now at hand, to restore to power that organization of politicians which calls itself the Democratic party.

They are exhorted to do this in the interest of Union and of Peace. "Put *us* in office," say Horatio Seymour, Francis W. Hughes, Vallandigham, Cox, Illinois Richardson & Co., "and we will make an end of the Rebellion while saving the Republic and its liberties."

The end they foreshadow is universally desired; the promise is fair: what hopes of its fulfillment are justified?

These are not new men: this is no new organization: It is 'Monsieur Tonson come again.' These men *were* in power two little years ago. They wielded all the powers—Executive, Legislative, Judicial—of the Federal Union when this gigantic Rebellion was inaugurated; its authors and chief instruments were their lifelong political associates and intimate personal friends. The unity of the Republic was broken, its authority defied, its revenues confiscated, its treasures seized, its regiments disarmed and paroled, while they wielded the scepter and enjoyed the emoluments of office. The Secretaries of War, of the Navy, of the Interior, who laid the Nation, bound, stripped, and helpless at the feet of demoniac Treason, were all Democrats, the elect and representative leaders of that party.

"But that was old Buchanan's fault."

No, sirs! you cannot thus escape responsibility! Mr. Buchanan's offense was heinous, and terribly must he answer it at the bar of History. Who gave him power to commit it? Who elected him President, knowing that he was pledged to these embryo traitors to do their will in all things? But let that pass. We are considering now the action of the Democratic leaders outside of the Cabinet after the treason had definitively unmasked itself.

Through all the Winter of 1860-1, the work of dissolution and demolition was ostentatiously pressed forward. State after State formally repudiated its Federal obligations, and proclaimed its adhesion to a hostile Confederacy. Democratic Generals, Colonels, Collectors, Sub-Treasurers, Postmasters, &c., handed over revenues, treasures, fortresses, regiments, cannon, custom-houses, &c., &c., the unquestioned property of the Union, to its Rebel antagonist. The Republicans could make no opposition, having as yet no power: what resistance was proffered, what attitude taken, by those who now ask restoration to power as the loyal Democracy?

The leaders, through conventions, through the Press, through the proceedings of Congress, and of Legislatures, were busy in promulgating their opinions and seeking to impress them upon the country. Those of this State held a convention at Tweddle Hall, Albany, whereof Horatio Seymour was chief spokesman. Mr. Seymour's speech is on record, and has been recently reviewed in these columns. Its whole spirit, like that of the convention, is one of cowardly and abject abasement to the traitors who had assumed to shiver the Union. Not to resist and overpower them, not to compel them to fulfill their constitutional obligations, but to lay the North groveling at their feet, and bring them back to a semblance of loyalty by abjuring our cherished principles, was *his* method of restoring the Union. New-York had repeatedly voted in Congress, as at the polls, not to establish Slavery in all Federal territory South of the parallel of 36° 30′. Her Whigs so voted with entire unanimity; her Democrats unanimously on one occasion, with but a single dissentient at another, when as yet there was no Republican party and scarcely a handfull of Abolitionists. Horatio Seymour deliberately proposed that we should reverse this vote of *every* party that ever held power in the State—should say to the traitors "Though we repeatedly refused, because we believed it wrong, to do this when you were loyal and peaceful, we will do it now that you are in armed and flagrant treason."

The Rebels did not ask this of us; they did not even consent to accept it as a peace-offering. They had pronounced the Union dissolved unconditionally and beyond remedy. The Democratic party proposed to try new prostrations at the footstool of Slavery as an expedient toward restoring it.

The argument of Seymour ran thus: "This will keep the Border States loyal; and they will coax back the already revolted Cotton States." But the Cotton States evinced no disposition to be coaxed back, and the Border States—that is, their Democratic politicians—uniformly held that, if the Cotton States refused to come back, they should go after them.

The leading proposition of Seymour & Co. was, "We must make concessions on the Slavery question that will satisfy and recall the South." The argument for these concessions ran: "You ought not to coerce the seceding States into fulfilling their constitutional obligations, and you will be beaten if you attempt it. We are dead against all such coercion."

No word of indignation was hurled by him or his cronies at the traitors who were then dismantling and breaking up the Republic. No one of them said to those traitors, "You must stop this, or you will surely get into trouble!" Every word uttered by Seymour & Co. in their Tweddle Hall Convention, and by their compatriots in other States, was directly and powerfully calculated to encourage them to persevere in the work of National disruption and ruin.

Fernando Wood (who seconded Seymour's nomination and echoed his speech recently at Albany) officially proposed, as Mayor of our City, the Secession of the City from the State, with a view to her attachment to the Southern Confederacy. Francis W. Hughes, as leader of the Pennsylvania Democracy, proposed the same thing in that State, and was backed by other party leaders. Wood wrote as Mayor to the Governor of Georgia (then in open rebellion) apologizing for the act of our Chief of Police in intercepting arms on their way to the Georgia traitors, assuring him that if he (Wood) had control of our Police, nothing of the kind should take place. Vallandigham proposed a four-fold dissolution of the Union in furtherance of the Secession programme.

Individual Democrats protested and resisted. Gen. Cass, Judge Holt, Gov. Andrew Johnson, Edwin M. Stanton, took ground at once against the Southern treason, and insisted that the Union should be preserved and the Rebellion suppressed, force being used to repel force. As the discussion progressed, other Democrats—Senator Douglas, Daniel S. Dickinson, Robert Dale Owen, Gen. Walbridge, Judge Brown of Orange County, Judge Tremain, Gen. Pratt of Connecticut, Judge Dickey of Illinois, &c., &c.—planted themselves fairly on this platform. But no Democrat has yet taken this ground without losing caste with the remains of his old party. No man can to-day make a speech which urges, without ifs or buts, the duty of putting down the Rebellion, and remain in good odor with the Democratic wireworkers. A loyal speech must contain ten words of abuse of Abolitionists to one of condemnation of the traitors to suit their critical palates.

—These are conspicuous facts. Every man of common intelligence knows them to be so. He knows, too, that the spirit which to-day animates and governs the Democratic organization in the loyal States is fairly exhibited by them. He knows, moreover, that to elect Seymour & Co. is not the way to put down the Rebellion—that such a result will be hailed in every Confederate camp as New-York's confession that the Rebellion is not to be put down. No victory won by the Rebels since Bull Run would cheer and strengthen them so much as the election of Horatio Seymour next Governor of the State of New-York.

And these facts are perfectly understood by the Confederates among us. This city is full of partisans of the Rebel cause—not all as open as Ben. Wood, but all working like beavers for Seymour. Thousands of true and loyal Democrats support him for party's sake, but not one Rebel sympathiser can be induced on any account to vote against him. They know their man, and will do their utmost for him. If there were enough of them, they would elect him. In Kentucky or Maryland, he might stand a chance of election, but not in New-York. If you doubt it, wait and see!

Hon. JAMES BUFFINTON declines a re-election to Congress from the 1st District of Massachusetts. The new apportionment has thrown him and Mr. Eliot into the same district, and he, recognizing the eminent qualifications of Mr. E., declines in his favor. Mr. Buffinton has represented his district for the last seven or eight years, to signal acceptation, as his uniformly large majorities attest.

Hon. BENJ. F. THOMAS declines again to represent the Norfolk district, Mass., in Congress. Its electors had already declined to be represented by him, so that they are now just even.

TRAIN'S TROUBLES.

One of the most painful delusions of the day is that of Mr. George Francis Train, who imagines that the restoration of the American Union depends upon his eloquence. He isn't the first man who has mistaken volubility for value, and a flux of words for cogency of argument. A mountebank may prattle in a fair from morn till dewy eve, but it is only to fools that he sells his corn-plasters and cough-drops. He may, no doubt, be overheard by many wise men, but that does not make his medicines infallible, as he would have you believe; nor does the fact that Mr. Train writes to the newspapers prove that he is a statesman, for men who are forever writing to the newspapers are always in danger of bringing up in a mad-house. If Mr. Train could only for a moment comprehend how infinitely silly his productions appear to sensible men, he would, we think, be mortified into something like reason, and would write no more letters like this absurd one now before us, which is addressed to Charles Sumner and others, and which begins fiercely: "Conspirators!" As a general rule, we suspect that a man who writes confirmed slip-slop, and is never easy unless he is gyrating absurdly through all the gymnastics of rhetoric, is hardly a safe person to call to the rescue of an empire. It may be prudently presumed that a Senator of the United States is in no need of Mr. George Francis Train's instruction, and is quite above his reprehension—and, for that matter, of his comprehension also. Mr. Train's only retort must be: "Well, neither does the Honorable Senator comprehend me!"—and, for Mr. Train, the reply would be uncommonly just and sensible.

Mr. Train charges the gentlemen to whom he addresses this lurid letter with "a damnable conspiracy against three races of men"—against the Irish "by placing an inferior race alongside of them in the cornfield," and against the Negroes who will all be murdered by their masters, according to G. F. T., unless the Abolitionists cease their provocations. But one of Train's vaticinations fortunately knocks the other in the head. If the Negroes are all to be murdered, by their desperate masters, may not the fastidious George spare himself all painful apprehensions of anybody being compelled to work alongside the Black in any cornfield or other field in this hemisphere? Massacred Negroes don't dig, to the best of our knowledge, Mr. Train!

There is a race of men—it is that to which Mr. Train belongs—who make a living not by hoeing and digging, but by gabbling about the infinite superiority of being white—by denouncing those who cannot see the exquisite equity of Human Servitude—by lecturing on Politics as other men lecture on Mesmerism and Table-Tipping—who convert their country's agony into a raree-show and go about entertaining people with the public misfortunes—who achieve notoriety by rehashing stale platitudes and rejuvenating venerable libels—who were unknown yesterday, are only notorious to-day, and will be forgotten to-morrow—and to this race Negro Emancipation will prove fatal, for it will ruin their business, which is that of frightening honest folk and manufacturing bugbears. Mr. George Francis Train must not think that we mean to be disrespectful. On the contrary, when we put him in this race we are paying him the greatest compliment of all he ever received in his life, if we except those which he has paid to himself. We are ranking him with Doctors of Divinity and Members of Congress and Ethnologists and Politicians of the most venerable variety, who, when Emancipation has finished them, will hail him as a humble brother in misfortune, and will go hand in hand with him to oblivion!

It may be a satisfaction to the Cabinet to know that Mr. Train, in this very letter, announces his generous intention of standing by it to the end. He professes the most unbounded affection for Mr. Seward; but if that gentleman be as shrewd as he has the reputation of being, he will hasten to beseech Mr. Train to write no more letters. It isn't every Administration that can stand Mr. Train's admiration. And so much for George Francis!

A DICTATORSHIP.

A certain newspaper in this city, having no more reasonable falsehood at hand, charged Mr. Cassius M. Clay, and divers other distinguished gentlemen, with plotting for a Military Dictatorship. Mr. Clay writes to the newspapers to say that he is not plotting for a Dictatorship. He had a right to repel the charge, but considering the fountain of the falsehood, and its intrinsic absurdity, was his letter necessary? Do we not give these croakers too much importance by noticing them at all? When, in society, we see a ridiculous old gentleman, the slave of a maggotty brain and the fool of phantoms, tottering about, with a perpetual whine of the cloudy to-morrows, and of distresses to arrive, we giggle at him, but we do not refute him in the public prints. The writers in *The Express* may dread a Dictatorship. Then again, they may not. Probably they have never very seriously thought of the matter at all. Probably they cannot think very well upon any subject. What they were after in this case, was a spoonful of flapdoodle to moisten one of their rickety and broken-backed paragraphs withal. It certainly seems to us, that there is quite enough in the present actual posture of public affairs for speculation, and even for respectable lamentation, without inventing a driveling lunacy anent a Dictatorship, of which, with the exception of old Dr. Francia, in Paraguay, the world has not seen an example for two hundred years.

In these troublous times cheerfulness is a virtue which will be considerably promoted by a firm reliance upon common sense. If any man who is capable of fairly considering the character of our people—their intelligence, cultivation, and habits—their tempered devotion to Democracy—their deeply religious convictions—their generous impulses—their hatred of all unwholesome restraint—their respect for personality and for individual opinion—their love of domestic pleasures and privileges—if any man, we say, who is capable of appreciating all these, is timorous in respect of a Military Dictatorship, then [...] dread of contradiction, that th[...] something the matter with his diges[...] are not sure that his may not be one [...] dreadful cases mentioned by Dr. Holmes, which

"The cardiac sphincter presses on the bile."

To believe that a brave and cheerful a[...] social people, saturated with Democratic op[...]ions, and accustomed to control government [...] continual limitation—a people which for t[...] centuries has chafed at the semblance of Au[...]cracy in the public policy—a people educa[...] to execrate tyranny as something too loa[...]some to be considered with equanimity—dread that such a race will become sudde[...] enamored of submission and quiescent unde[...] Cæsar, would be about as reasonable as believe that within the next five years two-thi[...] of our population may emigrate to Russia, [...] take the oath of allegiance to the Czar!

Ah! but the croakers say, in a nerv[...] fidget, there is the army!—are we not to [...] that the army may elevate a favorite Gen[...] (of the Major or Brigadier or Adjutant [...]cies) to the throne? If we were a private [...]dier, we think that we could bear the [...] beef and the bean coffee and the shoddy jack[...] much better than these distrustful and ins[...]ing suggestions. Here are men who have ab[...]doned comfortable homes and profitable avo[...]tions for the dirt and danger and general d[...] comfort of the camp, merely to vindicate th[...] Constitutional right to elect a President o[...] in four years; and Mr. Croaker tells them t[...] after all their campaigning, they will set [...] down cheerfully under an unlimited monarch[...] and will stoically forego the rapture of elec[...]ing Presidents at all! If Mr. Buchanan, th[...] bad specimen of the Presidential article, we[...] now regnant, and the people were convince[...] that in all future years no better man w[...] likely to be elected, we can then imagine the[...] calling in agony for a system of Sultans an[...] Grand Viziers and bow-strings; but as th[...] people have once tasted the rapture of turning out a very old and very incompetent Public Functionary, we believe they will preserve, a[...] their most priceless privilege, the right to rec[...]tify their own blunders, and to deal with an[...] Buchanan of the future as they have dea[...] with the Buchanan of the present. The little taste of Dictatorship which the Functionary gave, has, we are confident, by no means increased their yearning for that variety of rule.

Who is to be the Dictator? We have cast about among our acquaintances, and public men generally, and we can think of nobody who would be willing to take the office upon the most munificent salary, payable in specie of the old-fashioned sort. You see you would have to find a man after you had created the office. "First catch your Dictator," the recipe would begin. For, just think what a time he would have of it! Seated in the White House, surrounded, of course, by his concubines, and eating off gold plate, and sleeping upon a bed stuffed with alternate layers of down and Treasury Notes, he would be in continual terror of his life. Somebody would always be arriving, per rail, from Maine or from Oregon, to assassinate him. How the newspapers would wig him! How the caucuses a[...] would blow him up! How weary his da[...] would be with dread, and his nights wi[...] dreams of deposition! In comparison with suc[...] a life, that of Macbeth after the murder of th[...] King must have been rather than else epicurean. No! no! Considering the Saxon ele[...] in our population, and the fine facilities fo[...] "taking off" which the inventions of the ag[...] afford, we are satisfied that men who neve[...] shrunk from any other office, would shrink from accepting the Dictatorship. We do not believe that even Mr. Buchanan would take i[...] though the conspirators should offer to fill th[...] whole Capitol with Salt River Whisky for h[...] private use.

The Hartford Courant—habitually cautious and moderate—thus speaks of our State canvass:

"The nomination of Gen. James S. Wadsworth to ru[...] against Horatio Seymour in the State of New-York, indicate[...] that the shrewd politicians of that region are alive to th[...] necessity of having a candidate that will draw out, by a bol[...] and decisive line of action and policy, all the real progressive[...]ness of the State against that incarnation of old fogyism, Horatio Seymour. Gen. Wadsworth will command the vote[...] of the small portion of the Democratic party who do the[...] own political thinking. The great mass of the [...] Democrats never think on political questions, but content themselves with registering the edicts of the party; and 'the party' means, just what a few magnates choose to have i[...] mean.

"We rejoice that Greeley has this time carried himself[...] It is for the interest of the whole country that a thorough canvass on principle should this Fall be made in that State; ho[...]ever its immediate result in the State, it cannot fail to shed on the country at large whole floods of light, and will [...] something of the tonic effect which the Fremont Presidential election had. Temporarily a failure, it left its work distinctly perceptible on American politics to this hour. For its [...] moral tone, the Fremont campaign was more permanently effective than any campaign we have had since the first e[...]tion of Thomas Jefferson."

—We beg *The Courant* and all friends o[...] side of our State to banish all apprehension[...] the result of our canvass. Though we h[...] just enlisted Eighty Thousand Volunteers [...] the War, of whom at least Sixty Thous[...] would vote for Gen. Wadsworth if at hom[...] we shall elect our whole ticket by a good m[...]jority. There were over fifty Delegates in [...] late Convention who supported the Fus[...] ticket in 1860, while there were not three [...] the Seymour Convention who voted for Linco[...] And this shows the drift of opinion in [...] State. We shall elect Gen. WADSWORTH [...] his colleagues by votes that were always [...] last year cast for whichever was called [...] Democratic ticket. They are in the hands [...] men who will never vote for candidates w[...] have ten words of rebuke and arraignment [...] those who are doing their best to preserve [...] Union to every one for those who are fight[...] to destroy it. Were our electors who h[...] gone to the War enabled to vote, we sho[...] elect Gen. Wadsworth by nearly One Hund[...] Thousand Majority. As it is, the majority [...] be smaller, but it will do.

FRANCIS W. KELLOGG has been renomin[...] for Congress by the Republicans of the [...] District of Michigan. The supporters of [...] Proclamation of Freedom will elect him [...] noble majority. He will be found right o[...] time.

Address of the Loyal Governors to the President of the United States—They Fully Sustain His Policy.

Address to the President of the United States, adopted at a meeting of Governors of the Loyal States, held in Independence Hall, in the ancient city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 24th day of September, 1862.

After nearly one year and a half spent in conflict with an armed and gigantic Rebellion against the Federal Government of the United States, the duty devolves on the loyal people of the Union, and especially on their elected representatives, as they were at the origin, simply, to assist and promote the authority of the Government, and the life of the nation, as much as their assistance was needed in our Revolutionary struggle, which was of entirely the Republic, protecting the sacredness of domestic ties, and perpetuating the hopes and toils of our fathers, for a period of more than a hundred years, from the foundation to the President of the United States (in the high and exalted capacity, therefore, as loyal citizens, in the exercise of the functions of his great office. We recognize in him the Chief Executive Magistrate of the Union, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, their supreme and constitutional head, whose rightful authority and power, as well as the sacrifice of the blood of Congress, and the loyal people, and religiously guarded and preserved as foundation stones for our form of government, and the constitutional rights and liberties of the people of Pennsylvania, be sacred from the sword or weapon, or from the gulf of despotism. In obedience to his lawful orders, we have been or will be promptly obeyed, and to the lawful orders of the Congress, enacting strength to the arm of our great National Government, we mean to continue in the same vigorous manner of all SUPPORT, to the power, contending against treason, rebellion and the public enemies, and, whether in public or in the private station, supporting the same, without until the crime shall compass—said treason and rebellion be completely crushed, or the Government be overthrown. We believe that this course is a matter of military prudence, while it would greatly enhance the military efficiency of the Government.

We hold the inactivity or partial exercise of the powers of the Executive of the President toward the Rebellion, and the encouragement from that body given to the enemies of the Union, or to the authority of the Rebel Sites whose Rebellion shall but end the time of greater misfortune. The right of the people is to independently to compel any portion of the authority of the National Government to be exercised, and maintain its enemies, implies, in the same authority, the possession of the power, that the right to rebel disassociating, and thought, the right to establish independent Sites of military government in a State or Territory independently of the right that the power of the Congressional Districts the minds of all men from the Rebellion, the principles, patriotism, and attachment of the people, in order that all who are capable, in behalf of the Government, of loyalty and allegiance, may be forced into treason, as the willing servants of the Rebellion, or be left to perish by the most atrocious cause, support, and aid of the rebellion, must have been, in the opinion of the people, to the loyal people whose energies and lives are made a willing sacrifice to the cause of patriotism, would have been to the loyal people the extra sacrifice compelled to surrender their national, against the parent who surrendered, which is the privilege of the compared people of human and national liberty, the possession of which we claim as our birthright. It would have been a fatal decision also, upon the question of the right of the people, the dignity of the Government, and against a second and very serious effect, the decision of the Rebellion to strike at the root of the Rebellion will not be very right in the efforts, and not to be and to be the hearts of the people. Confidently relying in the President of the Republic, and the personal and official confidence, the trust and reliance that the people of the Government will be prompt, vigorous, and give speedy and triumphant vindication, will give speedy and triumphant vindication, and secure to the people of the Government, the support and favor of Almighty God. We believe that the blood of the heroes who have already fallen, and those who may yet fall, will be not in vain, and that the blood of the heroes will not have been shed in vain.

Regarding the valor of our soldiers, their patient endurance, their steady patriotism, and their soldier's duty, demand from us and from all their successors the homage of the sincerest gratitude, and the pledge of our continual remembrance and support. A year spent in time, hence, we have not been contributing in place in the field, and for the benefit of the nation which may hereafter prove to be the benefit of the nation which may hereafter prove to be the benefit of the nation which may hereafter prove to be

The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 9, 1862.

Advertise! Advertise!

THE TRIBUNE THE BEST MEDIUM.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

No. lines.	One time.	Two times.	Three times.	Four times.	Five times.	Six Times.	One month.
1..	$0 50	$0 75	$1 00	$1 25	$1 50	$1 75	$6
2..	0 50	0 75	1 00	1 25	1 50	1 75	$6
3..	0 50	0 80	1 10	1 40	1 70	2 00	$6
4..	0 50	0 90	1 30	1 70	2 10	2 50	$8
5..	0 50	1 00	1 50	2 00	2 50	3 00	$10
6..	0 60	1 20	1 80	2 40	3 00	3 60	$12
7..	0 70	1 40	2 10	2 80	3 50	4 20	$14
8..	0 80	1 60	2 40	3 20	4 00	4 80	$16
9..	0 90	1 80	2 70	3 60	4 50	5 40	$18
10..	1 00	2 00	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	$20

Ordinary Advertisements, classified under appropriate heads, 10 cents per line each insertion, or Two Dollars per line per month.

LEADED AND FANCY DISPLAYED ADVERTISEMENTS—Charged solid space.

SPECIAL NOTICES—Fifth Page—FIFTEEN CENTS a line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS each insertion.

BUSINESS NOTICES—Fifth Page, before the Deaths and Marriages—THIRTY CENTS a line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than ONE DOLLAR each insertion.

IN CITY ITEMS—Prefixed by the word [Advertisement]—THIRTY CENTS a line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than ONE DOLLAR each insertion.

ABOUT NINE WORDS AVERAGE A LINE.

The circulation of THE DAILY TRIBUNE is now over 50,000 copies, and is one of the best mediums for City Advertising.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

ORDINARY ADVERTISING—TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a line each insertion.

ITEM—[Advertisement]—FIFTY CENTS a line each insertion.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

ORDINARY ADVERTISING—$1 a line each insertion.

ITEM—In the News Column, prefixed by word [Advertisement]—$1 25 a line each insertion.

Nothing inserted for less than $5.

No less by the quarter or year.

Address THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau-st., New-York.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S ORDER.

Gen. McCLELLAN'S timely and admirable Order No. 163, will be perused by our readers with the heartiest satisfaction. It is another step toward bringing all that is loyal and patriotic in our country into most effective coöperation for crushing out the Slaveholders' Rebellion. It is a substantial Union victory, though costing no bloodshed, agonies, nor tears.

That Gen. McCLELLAN himself would loyally obey the orders of his lawful and constitutional superiors, was never doubtful. But, from the moment that he was raised at a bound to the command-in-chief of the Union armies, his name was made the rallying-point of that mischievous and semi-traitorous cabal who, under the cry of "The Union as it was," were bent on bribing back to lip-loyalty the contrivers of this detestable rebellion, by proffering them not merely immunity for their evil doings, but a practical control of the Government henceforth. This cabal wanted no fighting, and, above all, no decided Union triumphs. It was its aim to wear out the courage and persistency of the loyal Millions by interminable delays, ineffective campaigns, enormous expenditures to no purpose, and the miscarriage of every resolute effort, until a majority in despair should say, "What is the use of further perseverance in the struggle? Let us make peace with the Rebels on their own terms." And then, having forced the Nation into a dishonorable and humiliating compromise with this wicked treason, they would make that very compromise a fresh argument for continuing and extending their own power, saying: "There! see to what a pass Republican ascendency has brought the country! Defeat, disgrace, humiliation, division, enormous debt, unbearable taxation—put these unlucky rulers out, give *us* full power, and we will coax the revolted States back into a new Union."

It was a deplorable fact that the Vallandigham faction had ambitious projects which they could only hope to realize through the discomfiture and frustration of the National cause. It was still more unfortunate that they had allies and active sympathizers in high position in the Union armies. Gen. McClellan's intimate relations with and misplaced confidence in some of these, in connection with his grave, severe and untimely illness, caused the loss to the National cause last Fall and Winter of the fairest opportunities for crushing out the Rebel forces in Virginia by a vigorous and dashing offensive, that was ever yet proffered to and thrown away by any leader. We might have advanced upon the Rebel capital last December with One Hundred and Fifty Thousand as effective Infantry and Artillery as ever fought a battle, while they could not then have mustered half that number to resist the onset. Not till the merciless conscription of May and June last had more than doubled their numbers were they able to meet us in anything like equal force.

Gen. McClellan, on assuming the chief command at Washington last year, was surrounded and almost monopolized by a bevy of self-proclaimed friends and noisy adulators who were so anxious to screen the Rebels from the just punishment of their treason that they devoted all their energies to planning campaigns in other directions. Their first idea was a dispersion of Congress at the point of the bayonet, *a la* Bonaparte, and the institution of a Military Dictatorship which should secure Peace and Reunion by the ready concession of any conceivable demand of the Slave Power. In the execution of this purpose, they were good enough to assign to Gen. McClellan a dazzling position. He did not see fit to accept it. Then they tried their hand at getting us into a great European War, which (they fondly hoped) would compel a surrender to the traitors. That promised well for a time, but ultimately miscarried. This left them no resource but to fall back upon the hope of making Gen. McClellan's name their talisman, and to open their way to power by fairly darkening the air with lies importing that "the Abolitionists" were embarrassing and thwarting their favorite—that they had divided his command, refused him reënforcements, taken away his troops, &c., &c., —all destitute of even the shadow of excuse. President Lincoln—whose relations with Gen. McClellan have ever been most intimate and trustful—has told the country that it was he, and no one else, who countermanded Secretary Stanton's order that Gen. McDowell should reënforce Gen. McClellan before Richmond, leaving Washington to be defended as it might. And the division of commands in Virginia, of which so great a handle has been made, was an inevitable consequence of the decision to approach Richmond by way of the James River peninsula—a mistake which no "Abolitionist" had any share in. Yet forty score of silly young officers, laboring under a frightful attack of shoulder-strap on the brain, actually know no better than still to go raving and foaming over the country, threatening the most unutterable vengeance of "the Army," on "the Abolitionists," if they don't "stop interfering with Gen. McClellan!"

Gen. McClellan, in his "Order No. 163," gives these zanies and their more dangerous ringleaders the rebuke they have so long needed. In few but fit words, he defines admirably the relations of the Army to the Government, the soldier to his country, and notifies his subordinates that the policy and purpose of the War in which they are engaged are to be settled not by them but by the civil authorities, and from time to time made officially known to them by the President. His orders are their law, which no true soldier will think of disputing. He may still cherish the opinion that another policy would be wiser and more effective, but he will express that opinion temperately, deferentially, and with profound respect for the constituted authorities of the Nation. In short, Gen. McClellan puts his heel decisively on every scheme or project which looks to the transformation of the Army into a sort of Free Parliament and Court of Revision, and its chief into a Roman Imperator. Gen. McClellan will have nothing of this under his command, and they who persist in it will do so at their peril.

Gen. McClellan in this Order expresses no other than a soldier's opinion of the President's Proclamation of Freedom. To have done otherwise would have been held to justify the very license he was constrained to rebuke. But we happen to know that the General's personal conviction and deliberate judgment fully sustain and approve that Proclamation, regarding it as a wise, just, and necessary measure of National defense against deadly and formidable treason. Whatever adverse sympathies and prepossessions Gen. McClellan may at an earlier day have cherished have been dissipated by the stern experience of the last year. He gives to that Proclamation and the policy it inaugurates not merely the ready support of his soldier's arm but the full approval of his understanding and the benediction of his patriot heart. In fact, we believe, though we have no authority for stating, that the Proclamation was not issued until after Gen. McClellan had signified to the President that the time for it, in his judgment, had fully come. Gen. McC. had faithfully labored, for more than a year, to save the Union without destroying Slavery. Not succeeding in that experiment, he was now ready to give as loyal and hearty a support to an effort to save the Union and let Slavery go to the wall. And that effort will now be made.

May we not hope that all patriots will follow his example? Has not what is distinctively known as the Border-State policy had a fair trial? A year and a half of warfare has buried the Nation in debt, filled the land with mourning, and ravaged the Border States themselves almost beyond recovery. We who believe that Slavery is to be effectively fought only by Liberty have loyally and faithfully supported the War, though waged in a manner and on principles that seemed to us to preclude the hope of success. At last, the President has decided on a change to our base and to operate on our line of movement. We ask loyal men who disagree with us to give this policy as fair and full a trial as theirs has had, and to support the War under it as heartily and vigorously as we did under theirs. Is this not fair and just?

The New-York City Mass Meeting on Wednesday night to ratify the nomination of the Union State Ticket was immense in numbers and triumphant in spirit. WM. CURTIS NOYES presided, and happily introduced the Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, who spoke at length most effectively. His speech was one of his very best efforts, and was received with enthusiastic favor. The Hon. LYMAN TREMAIN followed, in an able and stirring appeal.

The great Hall of Cooper Institute has been enlarged so as to hold between Three and Four Thousand persons, and it was crowded to its utmost capacity. Out doors, two auxiliary meetings were held around separate stands, and were addressed by several of our city speakers to very general acceptance. Altogether, this was a great meeting, and gives promise of important results. We shall do at least Ten Thousand better in the vote of this City than Lincoln did in 1860, and, if the best men shall be nominated in all cases—men who are wanted by the offices, rather than those who want them—we shall come very near carrying the City. Every day increases the supporters of WADSWORTH and the ticket, and renders doubly sure the assurance of a large majority in the State. We cannot fail to sweep everything, unless through the wrong sort of district and local nominations.

Friends outside! Never distrust New-York! She does not and will not deserve it!

They had a *Union* Convention for Oneida County at Rome on the 2d inst., composed of men united only by their common hostility to ROSCOE CONKLING their present representative in Congress. They nominated Francis Kernan, his Democratic opponent, but refused to indorse the President's Proclamation of Freedom or the Union State Ticket and broke up in a row without perfecting an organization. Mr. Kernan, much to his credit, refused to appear at their call, being in attendance on the proceedings of the Democratic Convention, by which he was immediately nominated. To that Convention, he is reported by *The Utica Telegraph* as having delivered himself after this fashion:

"Mr. Kernan responded in a speech of more than an hour's duration, in the course of which he bitterly denounced the last Congress, the members of the Cabinet, including the Secretary of War, Cameron; also, *the Emancipation Proclamation of the President*, and the suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus. He, however, went in for a vigorous prosecution of the war. He complimented the Democratic candidate for Governor," &c. &c.

—Our impression is that certain of the slippery and dirty politicians of Oneida County, who formerly disgraced the Whig, and more recently have damaged by their adhesion the Republican organization in Oneida County, have done that party the first real service of their lives by getting out of it into this Kernan movement. It is to be hoped that they have gone to stay.

Gen. WADSWORTH'S letter of acceptance of the Union nomination for Governor of this State will be found in our columns this morning. It is like its author—clear, bold, direct, earnest and true, and goes straight to the heart of the matter. We trust means will be taken to place this, with his brief speech to the friends who serenaded him, in the hands of every voter of our State. They state the issue now to be tried with eminent fairness and force. Ask your neighbors of all parties to read them!

SAMUEL S. BLAIR, who has already twice represented the Huntingdon (Pa.) District in Congress, is again a candidate. He was elected in '58 by 2,435 majority and reëlected in '60 by 2,965. Among the earliest and firmest opponents in Pennsylvania of the aggressions of the Slave Power, Mr. Blair has served with fidelity and should be reëlected with emphasis. We trust there is no doubt of his return.

An immense and most enthusiastic meeting rocked the old Cradle of Liberty in Boston on Monday. An address upon the Proclamation of Emancipation was made by the Hon. Charles Sumner, which we have the pleasure of laying in full before our readers in this week's paper.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S ORDER, Enjoining on his Officers and Soldiers Obedience to the President's Proclamation of Freedom.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR SHARPSBURG, MD., Oct. 7, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 163.—The attention of the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac is called to General Order No. 139, War Department, Sept. 24, 1862, publishing to the army the President's Proclamation of Sept. 22. A proclamation of such grave moment to the Nation, officially communicated to the army, affords to the General Commanding an opportunity of defining specifically to the officers and soldiers under his command the relation borne by all persons in the military service of the United States toward the civil authorities of the Government.

The Constitution confides to the civil authorities, legislative, judicial and executive, the power and duty of making, expounding, and executing the Federal laws. Armed forces are raised and supported simply to sustain the civil authorities, and are to be held in strict subordination thereto in all respects. This fundamental rule of our political system is essential to the security of our republican institutions, and should be thoroughly understood and observed by every soldier.

The principle upon which, and the objects for which, armies shall be employed in suppressing the Rebellion must be determined and declared by the civil authorities; and the Chief Executive, who is charged with the administration of National affairs, is the proper and only source through which the views and orders of the Government can be made known to the armies of the nation. Discussion by officers and soldiers concerning public measures determined upon and declared by the Government when carried at all beyond the ordinary temperate and respectful expression of opinion, tend greatly to impair and destroy the discipline and efficiency of the troops, by substituting the spirit of political faction for that firm, steady, and earnest support of the authority of the Government, which is the highest duty of the American soldier. The remedy for political errors, if any are committed, is to be found only in the action of the people at the polls.

In thus calling the attention of this army to the true relation between the soldiers and the Government, the General Commanding merely adverts to an evil against which it has been thought advisable during our whole history to guard the armies of the Republic; and in so doing he will not be considered by any right-minded person as casting any reflection upon loyalty and good conduct, which have been so fully illustrated upon so many battle-fields. In carrying out all measures of public policy, this army will, of course, be guided by the same rules of mercy and Christianity that have ever controlled its conduct toward the defenseless. By command of Major-Gen. McCLELLAN,
JAMES A. HARDEN, Lieut.-Col., Aid-de-Camp, and A. A. A. G.

TRIENNIAL CONVENTION OF THE PROT. EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

[The previous proceedings of this Convention will be found on the third page.]

SEVENTH DAY.

The day being devoted to special prayer for the country, a large number of the clergy, laity and others, at an early hour directed their steps to Trinity Church where the services were held.

The service commenced at 11 o'clock. A Voluntary on the organ was followed by the Morning Prayer, as set forth, except as follows: instead of the *Venite*, the 130th Psalm was sung; the 38th, the 39th and 40th Psalms, being the eighth day Morning Prayer, were read. The lessons were the 59th chapter of Isaiah and the 6th chapter of Luke, from the 20th verse. After the second lesson came the *Benedictus*. To the suffrage in the Litany for "Unity, peace and concord," was added, "and especially to this nation, now afflicted by civil war."

Immediately after the General Thanksgiving, a Special Prayer printed and distributed in the pews, was read, after which the 32d selection of Psalms was sung, then followed the Collect with the several prayers, the Epistle and Gospel for Ash Wednesday. The 81st hymn was then sung, and the services were closed with the prayer and the benediction. The services were conducted by Bishop McCroskey, who read the morning prayer and the first lesson—Bishop Kemper, who read the second lesson—Bishop Smith, who read the Litany—Bishops McIlvaine, who read the Special Prayer—Bishops Hopkins and Stevens also assisted at the meetings.

The Bishops, in their canonical robes, formed a semi-circle in the chancel, and presented a fine picture for the artist. When Bishop McIlvaine was reading the prayer framed for the occasion, the sun's rays shining through one of the stained windows formed a beautiful bow, arching the rear of the chancel and resting upon the reverend Bishops, who are regarded as the Fathers of the Church.

PERSONAL.

—The remains of Mrs. Gen. Scott were delivered on Tuesday from on board of ship St. Charles, from Leghorn, to Mr. Williams, the sexton of St. Thomas's Church, who was appointed by Gen. Scott to superintend the removal.

—Thomas Hill, LL.D., has been elected President of Harvard College.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Oct. 7, 1862.

Charles Doane, ex-Sheriff of San Francisco, died suddenly, to-day, of apoplexy.

Col. E. J. C. Kewn, Member elect of the Legislature, from San Angeles, was arrested by order of Gen. Wright, on a charge of treason. Secession sympathizers are numerous in some of the Southern counties of California. Having succeeded in controlling the local elections, Kewn has been something of a ringleader among them. He will probably take the oath and endeavor to get his seat in the Legislature.

Sailed, ship Star of the Union, for Callao.

Terrific Fire at Oil Creek.

OIL CITY, Pa., Wednesday, Oct. 8, 1862—9 p. m.

A terrific fire in the oil wells at Oil Creek on Blood and Tarr's farms, is now raging. Several refineries, 30,000 barrels of oil have been burned, beside a great many buildings. The fire extended over half a mile. Loss from $100,000 to $200,000.

—A meeting on the State of the Country was held at the Church of the Ascension in this city on Wednesday evening. The exercises were conducted by Bishop Lee of Iowa; and addresses denunciatory of the Rebellion and in favor of the war and prayer for the success of our armies were made by Bishops McIlvaine of Ohio, Burgess of Maine, and Clarke of Rhode Island.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1862.

THE TROPHIES CAPTURED IN MARYLAND.

Capt. Lowell, of Gen. McClellan's Staff, arrived to-day with 23 of the 37 standards captured from the enemy in Maryland. They were presented to the War Department. The others have been sent North, as trophies, by the captors.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 2, 1862.

EMANCIPATION.

Among the men who are heartily in favor of the President's Proclamation as a military means of suppressing the Rebellion, and of the most vigorous measures for crushing treason everywhere, are the Hon. Joseph Holt, now acting here as Judge Advocate General, and F. B. Cutting of New-York. Mr. Holt goes so far as to style the Border-State influence, so-called, the bane of the Republic.

THE TAX ON ARTICLES MANUFACTURED PRIOR TO SEPTEMBER 1.

The solicitor of the Treasury has modified his opinion, published in THE TRIBUNE of September 12, touching the liability to taxation of articles manufactured prior to September 1. He now holds that removal from the premises, although it be only to storehouses in the same town or city, is such a removal as is contemplated by the 75th section of the Tax law, if made before Sept. 1, and relieves the articles so removed from taxation.

FOREIGN SPRING WHEAT TO BE DISTRIBUTED.

Col. B. P. Johnson, Commissioner to the World's Fair, purchased a fine lot of Spring wheat in England, which will be distributed during the Winter by the department of agriculture. The Rappahannock wheat sent out this Fall by the Department, is regarded abroad as one of the finest native varieties.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 3, 1862.

THE WESTERN GUNBOAT FLEET.

To-day the War Department transferred to the Navy Department the Western gunboat fleet, with all its appurtenances. In the order announcing this fact, the Secretary of War takes occasion to thank the officers and men, who have manned these boats, for their services at Forts Henry and Donelson, Island No. 10, Columbus, Memphis, Vicksburg, and all the other places which their valor and skill has immortalized. As being the first tribute from the War to the Navy Department, for, although the former provided the boats, the latter furnished the officers and most of the men, and had the general superintendency. This order is noteworthy.

CAMP FOR CONVALESCENTS.

There are said to be 17,000 enlisted men and 200 or 300 officers already at the new camp of convalescents or depot for stragglers established near Alexandria. They are wretched and disorganized in the extreme. The number so largely exceeded anticipations that adequate provision has not yet been made for their care and proper government. Those, however, who are able to move to their regiments are sent forward every day.

SMUGGLING.

Smuggling continues to be prosecuted in the boldest manner on the Potomac. Several boat loads of contraband goods have, with their owners and crews, been seized this week. Last night a row boat loaded mostly with medicines and anesthetics, a freight that would bring thousands of dollars in Richmond, was captured by our Provost Guard near the foot of Sixth street, in this city, when just on the point of starting. The man in charge said that he had intended to go to Richmond with it, landing at Acquia Creek.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5, 1862.

EXPEDITION TO TEXAS URGED.

Col. Hamilton of Texas is urged for the position of Military Governor of Texas, with Gen. Clay as commander of the army. The two to go together with a division of soldiers and 50,000 armed citizens. The former to take and the latter to hold, occupy, and cultivate the soil of that State. This expedition is intended to coöperate with that of Eli Thayer to Florida, and it is believed that the success of the two would go far toward crushing the Rebellion by quenching the hope of its leaders in the direction of Mexico or Central America on the one hand, or Cuba on the other.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 6, 1862.

SERENADE TO GOV. MORTON.

This evening a large crowd assembled at the Metropolitan Hotel to serenade Gov. Morton of Indiana, who has just returned from the late battle-field. In the evening the Governor was presented with four regimental flags that had seen service; those of the 9th, 14th, 13th, and 19th Indiana, bloodstained and rent with shot and shell in many battles, including Antietam. They will be deposited with the State treasures at Indianapolis.

By the time the dense crowd below had gathered, the rooms within were well filled with Indianians paying their respects to the Governor. Gov. Morton being loudly called for, came forward amid vociferous cheers, and spoke as follows:

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have returned to the Capital after an absence of nearly eight months. During that time events of the greatest importance have been transpiring. In that space of time much history has been written, some of which is pleasant and some of which is bitter. We have won victories, we have suffered disasters, and, perhaps, what you would like to know to-night of me is the condition of public sentiment in the West. Now, in regard to the prosecution of this war, I can tell you that these disasters which we have suffered, and the protraction of the war have only had the effect throughout the West to intensify and deepen the determination of the people that this Rebellion shall be crushed. [Applause.] We have suffered no despondency in heart. ["That's so."] Our troops everywhere have behaved with the most distinguished and conspicuous gallantry. We have the men, we have the resources, we have the cause. [Applause.] And, therefore, we must and will conquer. [Loud applause.] Many of our gallant sons have poured out their life's blood on the soil of Virginia, of Maryland, and other States. My own State of Indiana has recently suffered the loss of some of her most gallant spirits. She mourns the death of these men, of the humblest private. Their blood is precious in our sight, but the effect of this is, that every life which is thus sacrificed is but another guaranty that this rebellion shall be crushed. [Cries of "bravo," and applause.] With us it is understood that everything is at stake upon the result of this contest, and, therefore, that we are to stake everything upon the result if need be. [Applause.] That there is no sacrifice too great to be made, that there is no loss which ought not to be cheerfully endured, that this Government may be preserved, and the unity of this nation remain undestroyed. [Applause.] If any man deludes himself with the idea that the success of this Rebellion would but result in the existence of a Confederacy of two Governments—the old Government to be composed of the loyal States and the new one to be composed of the rebellious States—let him at once disabuse his mind of this idea. If this Rebellion shall succeed, I look upon it as utterly improbable—as, in fact, impossible—that the remainder of the Republic can be held together. ["That's so."] Should the Rebel States succeed in establishing their independence and support a Government, and thus the example of successful rebellion be placed before the world, the work of disintegration will go on and continue until we have been broken up and become a number of petty Republics, warring upon each other without consideration before the world, and "none so poor to do us reverence." ["That's so"] At once would the States upon the Pacific set up for themselves. They are widely separated from us by plains and by mountains. They are upon the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, and they would at once aspire to become the Republic upon that side. We would have a party at once claiming a great North-western Republic on the banks of the Mississippi, and should we be so unfortunate as to be beaten in this contest, the South, with the prestige of arms would claim the entire Valley of the Mississippi, and every foot of land west of the Alleghany Mountains. I but bring to your attention what would be the result of this rebellion. A remedy for all these evils is the crushing out of this rebellion, and compelling the seceded States to obedience to the Constitution and laws. [Loud and prolonged applause.] How shall this be done? [A Voice—"By killing;" laughter and applause. Another voice—"They should be annihilated." Several voices—"Yes, they should all be hanged."] It shall be done by the destruction of the military power of the Rebels. ["That's it."] It shall be done by withdrawing from them their resources. [Applause.] It shall be done by any means that will cripple and destroy their power. [Cries of "That's the way," and applause.] The President has issued a proclamation recently. I do not propose to-night to discuss the details of that Proclamation. Whether it was not put forth at the proper time or what shall be the effect of it, are questions on which men may speculate, but so far as the power of the President is concerned, and his right to issue a proclamation declaring freedom to the slaves of Rebels as a war measure, I entertain no doubt whatever. [Cries of "good," and applause.] There is no more of a constitutional question or doubt in regard to it than there would be in the army of McClellan crossing the Potomac, or in the seizure of New-Orleans by Gen. Butler. ["That's so," and applause.] It is purely a military question or means to an end, the means, in the view of the President, by which the power of the enemies of the President may be crippled and destroyed. [Loud applause.] A Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the Republic he is charged with the very responsible duty of crushing out the rebellion, and of compelling the Rebels to obedience to the Constitution and the laws. It is for him, in his capacity as Commander-in-Chief, to find out in what the power of the Rebels consists, and, when he has discovered this, to destroy that element in whatever way he can. [Cries of "Good," and applause.] If he shall discover that the institution of Slavery is an element of power in the Rebel cause, that it feeds their armies, digs their trenches, supports the families of the masters, while they are absent, engaged in an effort to bring about the destruction of our Government, it would then be his right and his duty to pull down that institution, just as he would pull down a fortification, and upon the same principle. [Loud and prolonged applause.] The question is stripped of all those political and moral aspects by which the country has been excited in discussions for the last twenty-five years. It is no longer the question whether Slavery, in itself, is right or wrong. It is no longer the question whether it is better for the white man or worse for the white man, better for the black man or worse for the black man. These are the moral and political aspects of the question that we have been discussing for a quarter of a century. I have my opinion upon them, the President has his, and you have yours. But all these questions have now to be laid aside. The question is not in what does the power of the enemy consist, but shall that power be destroyed. ["That's so," and applause. A Voice: "Take them where they live."] The war is not made alone by gunpowder. Provisions are as necessary as munitions of war. We have a right to withdraw their resources and cut off their provisions in any way we can. We have a right to do so by blockading their ports. We have a right to do so by withdrawing from them if we can, that slave labor which provides these provisions and sustains their armies in the field. [Cries of "good!" and applause.] I understand that the President has proceeded upon this ground in issuing his proclamation, and it seems to me that so far as the question of power is concerned, there can be no doubt of his right to take that course as much as any other. [Loud applause.] It is upon the question of the expediency of the means to the end—such a question of expediency as that of a march across the Potomac River, or in any other direction. It brings us back to the point from which we started, not in what does the power of the enemy consist, but how shall that power be destroyed. We in the loyal States have exhibited a great deal of tenderness in regard to our dealing with the Rebels, and, in my opinion more than was either necessary or proper. When we consider the sacrifices which we are making in blood and in treasure. When we consider what is at stake upon the result of this contest, and the example which has been set us by the Rebels, why should we hesitate in resorting to the most effective means that might be placed in our power for the purpose of crushing out this Rebellion? No reason. We have those among us who are opposed to the confiscation of the property of Rebels. What have the Rebels themselves done upon the subject of confiscation? Let us consider for a moment. Before the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, they passed acts confiscating the debts which were due from the people of the South to the people of the loyal States. In this way Northern men lost millions of dollars in the form of debts that had been contracted in honorable commercial transactions. It is the most unprincipled form of confiscation, and came at an early period, when there was the least possible excuse for it. They next passed acts confiscating property which Northern men might chance to possess in the Rebel States, whether it consisted of slaves, real estate, or personal property. They then passed acts confiscating all the property, real and personal, of the Union men living in those States, including slave property, making no distinction whatever, but there was the redeeming feature in regard to that, that the slaves were sold into slavery again, and the money appropriated toward carrying on the war against our Government. ["That's so!"] They have not hesitated to use slave property in any shape or form in which it could be made available to their cause. They have employed slave labor on their fortifications that their armies may rest, and on their farms that their armies may eat. They have used them everywhere except as soldiers, though but few of them there because they dare not trust them with the musket. They themselves have demonstrated to us that it is not from conscientious scruples or motives of humanity that they refrain from calling them into the field, by summoning the remorseless savages of the frontier to the work of barbarous warfare. Even with this motive of fear restraining them, their Adjutant-General has decided that every man is subject to a draft who has any white blood in his veins. Thus they have two rules very convenient for them. One drop of black blood is sufficient to make a man a slave. One drop of white blood is enough to make him a soldier. [Laughter.] They have used against us every appliance which they dare to summon. Let us now use our ability as thoroughly as they—crushing their armies, confiscating their property, and taking their slaves, who raise crops to feed the soldiers in the field. [Loud cheers.] Our resources are very great. We have raised up large armies, and are supporting them with a treasury that seems exhaustless. But we do not intend that this investment shall be lost. ["Never," "never," and applause.] We know that their resources are fast wearing out. True, they have somewhat surprised us by their endurance, but we know what their numbers and resources are, and we know what ours are. We know what we cultivate and what they cultivate. We can wear them out, and we can conquer them, and we will. [Cheers.] One of our evils is that most of our generals have their parties. McClellan has a party, and Fremont had and has a party. It is not their fault as much as it is the fault of politicians and demagogues throughout the country. ["Down with them."] Pope, too, had his party. Indeed I know of but one general who was too poor to have a party. [Voices, "Banks," "McDowell;" laughter.] I am asked sometimes if I am a McClellan man, I replied invariably, "I do not belong to anybody Sirs." I go for the man that wins. [Applause. Voice—"Yes, damn ye, ye're not for McClellan."] I am for any man who can lead our army to victory, and it is the poorest sort of consolation to tell me, after a defeat, that the General was defeated very scientifically on his part. [Laughter.] I do not wish to blame anybody, but there are politicians who are always looking for available candidates for the Presidency, and whenever a General has acquired some glory these fellows say to themselves, "Now he is an available candidate for the Presidency. I will tackle to him and thus secure his lasting gratitude, as being one of his early friends." [Laughter.] Thus there are men who are eulogizing, and others who are denouncing our Generals as not being able to accomplish anything, and so the people are excited and the country distracted; so is withdrawn from our Generals in the field that just confidence and support which they should have. [Voices: "That's it."] While officers are in the field it is important, be they who they may, that they shall receive the support and confidence as far as possible of the entire nation. [Applause.] In regard to the West, we feel in the matter of this rebellion perhaps more deeply than you do in the East, or in Washington. We are in the Valley of the Mississippi. Our great natural outlet, commercially speaking, is through the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico. The disruption of the Confederacy upon the arc of the Potomac would be to us a misfortune greater than that which could be suffered by the secession of the Middle and Eastern from the Southern States, leaving our territory as debateable ground. We know all this, and feel it all. We are, therefore, the more deeply resolved that, cost what it may and come what may, this rebellion shall be suppressed.

The speaker retired amid enthusiastic applause.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 7, 1862.

REPORTS BY A REBEL DESERTER.

A deserter from the 2d Virginia Cavalry, who came within Gen. Sigel's lines to-day, says that the brigade commanded by Gen. Munford, to which his regiment was attached, is stationed between Warrenton and the Springs. There are three divisions at Culpepper Court-House, commanded by Gen. Gustavus W. Smith, two of which are composed of new troops. There is a large force at Gordonsville. This deserter was with the rebels in Maryland, where he heard officers say that their loss was 20,000, 16,000 in killed and wounded, the residue in prisoners and deserters. He says Lee's army is growing every day, the old regiments being filled by conscripts. He confirms previous statements to the effect that the rebels were whipped at Manassas on Friday, and that Jackson was whipped on Saturday by our right wing, while Longstreet was vanquishing our left.

REPORTS FROM RICHMOND.

An Englishman who left Richmond a week ago, and arrived here last night, brings information, of which some is new and all is regarded as trustworthy. He has been in prison since the 1st of July, when he was arrested as he was attempting to come North. After frequent application through counsel he finally secured an unconditional release, and was about a week at large in Richmond before coming North. During his imprisonment he was at first confined with Dr. Rucker, who is charged with having acted as a guide and spy for the Union forces in Western Virginia. The Rebels afterward put Dr. Rucker into a cell three and a half feet high, by five feet long, where he still is. He is miserably fed, on what will just support life. That he may not kill himself, a guard is kept constantly watching him. Our Englishman was on board the Merrimac No. 2 last Friday. He says that she will not be ready for service for six week. One of her engines had too small a screw, which had to be replaced. She is plated with railroad iron six inches thick. She is to carry eight guns, for which she has eight portholes, and two pivot guns, at stem and stern, for each of which she has three portholes. She is sharp at both ends, and has a sharp ram at the bows. This refugee says that there are very few soldiers at Richmond, almost all hitherto there having been sent forward to Gen. Lee. A half moon of fortifications around Richmond at the distance, on the average, of half a mile from the city. These works are not regularly mounted with guns; a few only, and those of inferior caliber, are in position at long intervals. Citizens and negroes are, however, now laboring with great energy in erecting a second line of works five miles out from the city.

ILLNESS OF GEN. LEE.

It is positively ascertained that Gen. Lee is lying ill near Winchester, being still unable to mount his horse. He was wounded in the battle of Antietam by a ball which passed through a hand. His horse becoming unmanageable, threw him, when he fell upon the other hand and broke a bone.

THE CAPTURES AT WARRENTON.

From the official list furnished the War Department by Gen. Sigel, it appears that the number of Rebel prisoners taken by our cavalry at Warrenton was 1,152, who were paroled by Capt. Pratt of Gen. Sigel's staff, who was detailed for that purpose. Not one in the whole number but seemed anxious and willing to take the oath.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 8, 1862.

OFFICERS AWAY FROM THEIR COMMANDS.

A number of officers belonging to the Army of the Potomac are absent from duty, having received from the Headquarters, as they say, leaves of absence, in some cases for from 20 to 25 days. There must be some mistake about this, since the War Department alone has authority to grant leaves of absence. It is difficult to see how privates can justly be shot for straggling, if their officers are allowed the privilege of going home in the midst of an active campaign.

THE SURRENDER OF HARPER'S FERRY.

A number of witnesses in the matter of the surrender of Harper's Ferry have been examined before the Military Court now in daily session. Nearly fifty have been summoned to testify. The examination is tedious, and may be protracted for ten days or a fortnight longer.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POSTAGE CURRENCY.

One-third of all the postage currency now manufactured, which is more than $30,000 worth a day, is distributed at New-York, one-sixth at Boston, and one-sixth at Philadelphia.

A COURSE OF LIBERAL LECTURES.

At a meeting of the Washington Lecture Association held to-night, it was resolved to have a course of liberal lectures here this Winter similar to those delivered last season.

THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE REBEL CONSCRIPT LAW.

Rumors of an advance of the enemy from the direction of Leesburg have again been prevalent in the camps in front of Washington, and have reached the city. The reports of scouts, however, prove the rumor to have no other foundation than the fact that Rebel cavalry are driving within the Rebel lines conscripts residing in that region. Their pickets were thrown out as far as Broad Run and Guo[illegible] Springs.

INSPECTION OF GEN. SIGEL'S CORPS.

Maj.-Gen. Banks to-day inspected Gen. Sigel's, the 11th, Army Corps. The General with his staff went to the field of inspection in a special train from Washington, reaching Fairfax about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The appearance of the troops received great commendation. The soldiers of the old regiments bore themselves like veterans. Among the new regiments, the 119th New-York deserves especial notice. The batteries appeared to be in fine condition. An observer could not have gathered from the appearance of the corps that it had so recently been in arduous campaigns, unless he looked at their blood-stained and tattered flags.

After the parade, the 61st Ohio Regiment formed in line before the headquarters of Gen. Sigel and cheered him vociferously on his arrival. Lieut.-Col. McCroarty addressed the regiment in behalf of the General in the most complimentary and enthusiastic manner, and was repeatedly cheered. He then handed a new national flag to Gen. Sigel to be presented to any regiment which he should regard as worthy of receiving it.

Gen. Sigel addressed the regiment in a short pithy speech, complimenting the soldiers upon their discipline, bravery, and devotion to the cause of liberty and the Union. He trusted they would always represent truly and bravely the loyal people of this great nation. He then presented to the regiment the beautiful new flag in acknowledgment of their valor, and expressed the hope that they would stand by it to the last man. After three hearty cheers for the General, Gen. Schurz was called on. He made a few happy remarks.

Col. Schimmelfennig also spoke.

Gen. Banks being called for, Gen. Sigel said that he regretted that Gen. Banks had felt compelled to leave for Washington this evening, adding that no man had more endeared himself to the nation, or more thoroughly deserved the honor of the people than did Gen. Banks. Three times three were given for Gen. Banks, and cheer after cheer for Sigel, Schurz and the Union.

GEN. HALLECK'S SILENCE ON THE PROCLAMATION.

Since the appearance of Gen. McClellan's Order with respect to the President's Proclamation of

Freedom, some surprise has been manifested at the silence of Gen. Halleck, who, as General-in-Chief, would naturally be expected to call the attention of all the armies of the Republic to it in a General Order.

SMUGGLERS ARRESTED.

Smugglers of Rebel goods and carriers of Rebel mails are daily arrested. Three were brought from down the Potomac to-day. But as scores escape to one who is detected, and as no adequate punishment follows capture, the business thrives, notwithstanding the slight inconveniences which attend it.

THE LOYAL SICK AND WOUNDED.

Of the loyal sick and wounded soldiers there are now between 4,000 and 5,000 in Baltimore, 8,000 in Philadelphia, and over 16,000 in this city.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 6, 1862.

A REBEL STEAMER KNOCKED TO PIECES.

Lieut.-Commanding Walker, of the gunboat Winona, writes to the Navy Department, Sept. 20, dated off Mobile:

I discovered one of the enemy's steamers lying in Navy Cove, and within range of my guns. Firing over land, the first shot carried away the top of her smoke-stack, and caused the crew to leave the vessel. The next two shots went over her, and the fourth struck her and knocked her to pieces. Fort Morgan fired over and around us, but without casualties.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 7, 1862.

REBEL BATTERY AT COCKPIT POINT DESTROYED.

Capt. Job Roack, of the schooner Statesman, who arrived here to-day, reports that the Rebels had succeeded in placing a battery at Cockpit Point, on the Potomac River, and that just before sunset yesterday one of our gunboats ran into the Point and shelled the battery, entirely destroying it. He thinks there must have been a considerable quantity of combustible material in the immediate vicinity of the battery, as a large fire was burning nearly all night.

POLITICAL.

NEW-YORK.—*The Telegraph* informs us that Col. Dewitt C. Littlejohn, formerly speaker of the New-York Assembly, has accepted the nomination for Congress of the Republican Union Convention of the Oswego District.

—Thomas T. Davis of Syracuse has been unanimously nominated for Representative in Congress by the Republican and Union Convention of the XXIIId District. The session of the Convention lasted five days.

—The Hon. Reuben E. Fenton of Chautauqua was on the 2d inst. renominated by acclamation as the Republican Union candidate for Congress from the Western district of this State. Mr. Fenton was the choice of a large number of delegates at the Syracuse Convention for Governor, but voluntarily declined to have his name presented. He has been in Congress eight years, being first elected in 1852; reëlected in 1856 by 8,610 majority, in 1858 by 5,307, and in 1860 by 7,192. He is one of the truest and most efficient friends of Freedom and the Union, and his renomination does honor to a liberty-loving constituency.

—The Hon. Charles L. Beale of Dutchess Co., N. Y., has been nominated for Congress by the Republican Unionists of that District. He was a member of the XXXVIth Congress, elected by a union of the Opposition, over McClellan, Democrat, by 2,365 majority. He was succeeded in the present Congress by Stephen Baker, Republican, of Poughkeepsie.

—The Hon. Robert B. Van Valkenburgh is renominated for Congress by the Republican Unionists of the Steuben District, N. Y. He is now a Member, having been chosen in 1860 by the round majority of 4,660. He has worked earnestly to raise troops in his part of the State, and is now a Colonel in active service.

—John B. Ganson has been nominated for Congress by the Democratic Convention of Erie County, N. Y. Mr. Ganson is now a State Senator, having been chosen last November by 195 majority in poll of nearly 20,000.

—The Hon. Francis Kernan is the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Oneida District.

—Tammany is resuming her ancient glory; a free fight, knock-down and drag out, after the good old fashion occurred on the night of the 2d inst. It was the natural result of the attempt to harmonize the factions; the roughs don't quite see the harmony, and must have their fou before the calumet is smoked. There was a meeting of the General Committee on that occasion, at which it was concluded to fraternize with Fernando Wood so far as the State ticket was concerned, leaving county and city offices for future arrangement. A Committee of twenty was raised to report upon the prospect of making up with Wood, and another Committee was chosen to help in getting up a Seymour Ratification Meeting.

—The Hon. Theodore M. Pomeroy of Cayuga has been renominated as the Republican Union candidate for Congress in the XXIVth New-York District. He is the present member for the old XXVth District—Cayuga and Wayne—and in 1860 had 6,475 majority over Beardsley, Fusion Dem. The District is now enlarged by the addition of Seneca County, which gave but 36 Republican majority for Congress in 1860, but usually gives a Democratic majority. Mr. Pomeroy's reëlection cannot be a matter of doubt. His constituents are well-satisfied with his course in Congress, and he is now put forward on a genuine Wadsworth platform—the Union, the Constitution, the Laws, and the speedy and effectual crushing out of the Slaveholders' Rebellion.

—The Democracy of the XIIth New-York District have nominated Homer A. Nelson for Congress. The district is unchanged by the new apportionment, comprising Columbia and Duchess Counties. Stephen Baker, Republican, the present representative, was elected by 1,281 majority. Lincoln had 1,078 majority in the two counties.

—The Seymour Democracy of the XXIXth Congressional District of New-York have nominated the Hon. Washington Hunt for Congress. He was elected to Congress in 1843 and stayed there till 1849. The present district embraces the counties of Genesee, Niagara and Wyoming, and gave Lincoln 11,954 votes to 8,587 for Fusion. The Hon. Augustus Frank is the Republican Union candidate and present member, elected in the old XXXth District (Allegany, Genesee and Wyoming) by 7,953 majority.

—Col. S. G. Hathaway has been nominated for Congress by the Seymour Democracy of the 27th New-York District.

—Col. SAMUEL F. MILLER of Delaware County was on Tuesday, nominated for Congress by the Republican Union Convention of the XIXth New-York District. He is a good and true man, and will doubtless be elected by a handsome majority. This district now comprises Chenango, Delaware, and Otsego Counties, and gave for Lincoln, 17,229; for Fusion, 11,959. The old district comprised only Delaware and Otsego Counties, and is represented by the Hon. Richard Franchot of Otsego, who was elected in 1860 by 11,310 votes to 8,542 for Walworth, Fusion Democrat. Col. Miller was a member of the State Assembly in 1854. The Seymour Democracy of the same district have nominated as their opponent, Col. Robert Parker of Delaware County.

—GILES W. HOTCHKISS of Broome County was yesterday nominated for Congress by the Republican Unionists of the XXVIth New-York District. This district now comprises Broome, Schuyler, Tioga, and Tompkins Counties, and gave in 1860, for Lincoln 15,213; for Fusion 10,353. The old Broome district was the XXIst, comprising Broome, Cortland, and Chenango, which elected the Hon. R. H. Duell of Cortland, the present member, by 13,960 votes, to 4,923 for Hitchcock, Douglas Dem., and 3,559 for Nelson, Breckinridge Dem. But the present representative of most of the new district is the Hon. Alex. S. Diven of Chemung, who in 1860 got 3,394 majority over a Fusion competitor upon the belief that he (Diven) was a thorough-going Republican.

—JAMES M. MARVIN, of Saratoga, is the Republican Union candidate for Congress in the XVIIIth New-York District—Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery, Saratoga and Schenectady Counties. These counties gave, in 1860, for Lincoln, 14,693; for Fusion, 12,696. Most of the District is now represented by the Hon. Chauncey Vibbard, of Schenectady, elected two years ago as a Fusion Democrat by only 417 majority. As Schoharie, which gave him nearly 800 majority, is now out of the District, there is no reason to doubt the election of Mr. Marvin.

ILLINOIS.—The Republican State Convention of Illinois met at Springfield on the 25th of September, and was organized by the appointment of J. C. Conkling of Springfield as President. Patriotic and stirring speeches were made by the Hon. Owen Lovejoy, E. C. Ingersol, and others.

Among the names offered for Member of Congress at large was Genl. John A. Logan's, and it was received with applause, which was a surprising change, for two years ago Logan's name in such connection would have received something beside cheers, for he was one of the most bitter opponents of the Republicans in the West. In response to this nomination, a letter was read from Genl. Logan, dated at Jackson, Tenn., and directed to Secretary Hatch, declining to have his name used on this occasion. He said that politics had ceased to attract his attention, he no longer had political aspirations, and his sole ambition was to help to restore the Union. He had entered the field to fight, and he never expected to return to peaceful scenes till the strongest and the weakest of our foes should be conquered. If in this war any section suffers a loss, let the difficulty be settled hereafter. This Government must be restored if it takes the last man and the last dollar.

On motion of D. T. Linnegar, Postmaster at Cairo, who ran against Logan for Congress on the Republican ticket, three cheers were given for John A. Logan, and it was voted to print the letter in the proceedings of the Convention. The nominations were as follows:

E. C. Ingersol, Peoria, for member of Congress at large.
Wm. Butler, Springfield, Treasurer.
Newton Bateman, Superintendent Instruction.

The whole proceedings were in every respect harmonious—quite in contrast with those of the Vallandigham Convention recently held at the same place.

Mr. Ingersol is a young man, born in Oneida Co., New-York, in 1831, but he has lived in Illinois, mostly in Saline Co., for the last eighteen years. His education is exclusively Western, and this he shows in his speeches, which remind one of breaking up with a prarie plough. He is a good specimen of a stump speaker, and very popular. No one can express stronger feeling for the Union, no one in the West has been a stronger Democrat. He will certainly be elected.

Among the resolutions was one recommending Richard Yates as the best Governor Illinois ever had, and another, urging in the strongest terms the construction of a ship-canal to connect the Lakes with the Mississippi, and another that our legislature should pass a law to make Government Notes receivable for all State dues.

—Col. Farnsworth of the 8th Illinois Cavalry has been renominated for Congress by the Republican Union Convention in the IId Illinois Congressional District. He was in Congress from 1856 to 1860. The district is now represented by Isaac N. Arnold of Chicago.

MICHIGAN.—A so-called Union State Convention at Jackson, Mich., has nominated Byron G. Stout of Oakland County for Governor. The Republican Union Convention has re-nominated Gov. Blair, and the regular Democratic Convention is yet to be held, on the 8th inst. This "Union" affair seems to be a Democratic machine for drawing off Republican votes so as to defeat Gov. Blair, but the plan is not likely to work.

—The regular Democratic State Convention of Michigan, which met at Detroit Oct. 8, adopted the ticket nominated on the 2d at Jackson by the Mongrels—Byron G. Stout at the head for Governor.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Republicans of the Xth District of Massachusetts renominated the Hon. Henry L. Dawes for Congress. He was first elected in 1856 over Mark Trafton, Know-Nothing; again elected in 1858 by over 2,700 majority, and in 1860 by a majority of more than 6,000.

—The Hon. John B. Alley of Lynn, Mass., was on the 2d inst. renominated for Congress by the Republican Convention of that district. He was elected in 1860 by 7,143 majority over Otis P. Lord, and nearly 4,000 over all other candidates. In 1858 he had 3,500 over Loring, Dem.

—A so-called People's Union Convention met at Boston on Tuesday, and nominated the following ticket for State officers of Massachusetts:

For Governor—Gen. Charles Devens of Worcester.
For Lieutenant-Governor—Thomas F. Plunkett of Pittsfield.
For Secretary of State—Oliver Warner of Northampton.
For State Treasurer—Henry K. Oliver of Salem.
For Auditor—Levi Reed of Abington.
For Attorney-General—Henry W. Paine of Boston.

The gathering seems to have been a parody of the Brooks Convention at Troy, which preceded by one day the Democratic Convention at Albany. The resolutions of the Boston gathering are apparently ultra patriotic, using up the whole dictionary for terms to express their devotion to President Lincoln, the Union, the Border States, the country, &c. The last resolve is complimentary to Gen. McClellan.

—The Massachusetts Democratic State Convention which met Wednesday at Worcester, made no nominations. It was a confused, disorderly affair, having no object that it dared to acknowledge and achieving no act that it had the courage to own. So much of its doings as come to light through the medium of the reports to the Associated Press, show that Edwin C. Bailey of Boston presided; that a motion to adopt the People's ticket nominated by the Faneuil Hall Convention was discussed with considerable warmth; that resolutions were read pledging support in the use of all legitimate means to suppress the rebellion; urging the President to stand by the Constitution; repudiating the meeting of the Governors; eulogizing Gen. McClellan; sympathizing with the families and friends of those who have fallen, asserting that the province of the Government is to save the Union, and not to save or destroy Slavery; that "we are opposed alike to Secession and Abolitionism, and there can be no permanent union where these exist;" tendering sympathy to the loyal men in the Border States; recommending making no nominations, but expressing a willingness to unite with conservative men of all parties; regretting that the President, forgetful of his obligations, has issued his Emancipation proclamation, and protesting against it and against the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and calling on the President to restore the freedom of speech and the press. Judge Wells moved to amend by recommending the adoption of the Faneuil Hall ticket, and thereupon the Convention adjourned amid great confusion, and without leaving any clear record of its action.

OHIO.—John Groesbeck, War Democrat, and the Hon. John A. Gurley, present member, have been nominated for Congress by the Union-Republican Conventions for the Ist and IId (Cincinnati) Districts of Ohio. There was very little opposition in the Convention to the nomination of Mr. Gurley, although his speeches last Winter in favor of an active prosecution of the war had arrayed the advocates of the anaconda policy in the district against him. In 1858, Mr. Groesbeck and Mr. Gurley were rival candidates in the IId District, Gurley being elected by 791 majority: two years after he had 883 majority over Long, Dem. In 1856, Mr. Groesbeck, then a Straight Democrat, was elected over Gurley by 1,395 majority. Two years before, Groesbeck was beaten heavily by John S. Harrison, Anti-Nebraska Republican. The Democrats have nominated for the Ist District George H. Pendleton, and for the IId District Alexander Long. Mr. Pendleton has been twice elected; in 1858 over Day, Republican, by 346 majority, and in 1860 by 903 majority over Spencer, Republican, a third candidate (Jones) getting 1,350 votes. Mr. Long was the candidate in 1860 against Mr. Gurley, and was beaten by 883 majority, but in this instance, also, a third candidate was run (John S. Harrison, an ex-member, a Whig of the Native-American persuasion) who got 1,555 votes.

KANSAS.—The Hon. Marcus J. Parrott has been nominated for Congress by a self-styled Union party in Kansas. Mr. Parrott was the Delegate of the Territory in Congress from 1858 to the admission of the State. The same Convention nominated W. R. Wagstaff of Miami County for Governor, John J. Ingalls of Atchison for Lieutenant-Governor, James Humphrey of Riley for Secretary of State, D. L. Lakin of Jefferson for Treasurer, D. P. Low of Linn for Attorney-General, Willard P. Gambell of Leavenworth for Chief Justice, E. L. Lowman of Douglas for Associate Justice, N. W. Goss of Woodson for Auditor, and E. D. Brown of Wyandot for Superintendent of Public Instruction. The Convention was very small, only 11 counties being represented—the greatest number of votes being 35 only.

MISSOURI.—The Hon. Frank P. Blair is renominated for Congress from the First (St. Louis) District of Missouri, by the Union Emancipation Convention. Mr. Blair has been twice elected by pluralities only. The vote of the District is very irregular and uncertain.

CONNECTICUT TOWN ELECTIONS.—About 80 towns in this State held their elections on Monday. The returns show that the Union ticket in seven towns was elected. In three towns anti-Union tickets were elected, in three the Republican ticket, and in one, West Hartford, the anti-Union men nominated good Republicans, and they were all elected over the Union ticket.

MARYLAND.

—The Baltimore City Election on Wednesday resulted in the choice for Mayor of JOHN L. CHAPMAN, Unconditional Unionist, by the majority of 7,694. Mr. Chapman is the present Mayor, and has discharged the duties of the office to pretty general satisfaction. There seems to have been no partisan contest whatever—the only disagreement being in consequence of dissatisfaction with the Nominating Convention, or some portion of its action. Frederick Fickey, also a Unionist, was the opposing candidate; but the vote shows that whatever the trouble may have been, it had no great influence upon the people. Of the 30 members of the Common Council, the Fickey men adopted 16 of the Chapman nominees, and ran 14 of their own, all on both sides claiming to be thorough Unionists.

Grand Wadsworth Ratification Meeting in this City.

The vast assemblage of people which gathered together in and about the Cooper Institute on Wednesday evening attested the devotion of the people to the principles of the Declaration of Independence, the War for the integrity of the Country, the President's Proclamation of Freedom, and the election of candidates who are in favor of the subjugation of traitors.

The chair was occupied by Wm. Curtis Noyes, esq., who, made an eloquent speech upon the object of the meeting, viz.: The support of the Government, the indorsement of the policy of the Administration, and the progress of the War, by the election of Gen. James Wadsworth Governor of this State. He paid a high compliment to the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson and the Hon. Lyman Tremain, concluding by quoting the eloquent utterances of these men to prove, not only that the Democracy of the country—the loyal Democracy—is with us, but that we are engaged in the holiest of causes, and that success, with proper efforts, must attend everything we do in behalf of the country, now distressed and bleeding from the effects of the Rebellion.

A series of resolutions in support of the State nominations, the President's recent proclamation, and expressing gratitude to the army in the field, were read and adopted unanimously.

The Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson then delivered a long and interesting speech, of which we give a brief synopsis:

When the most atrocious conspiracy which ever desecrated earth found development in an assault upon our National flag at Sumter, and in efforts to massacre a half-starved garrison, placed there in a time of profound peace, according to uniform usage, for no other offense than asserting the supremacy of their country's Constitution, and giving to the breeze as emblematical thereof, the glorious Stars and Stripes of their fathers—when the brave volunteers who were hurrying to the defense of our nation's capital, to save it from mob rule and rebellion and conflagration, were bleeding by traitorous hands—when strong men trembled, when women wept, and children instinctively clung closer to the maternal bosom—when all communication between the loyal States and the capital was cut off by rebellious forces—when the President elect of the United States had then recently reached the seat of government, where duty called him, by a circuitous and an unusual route, and in disguise, to escape the dagger of the assassin, and when our land was filled with excitement and consternation and alarm—when "shrieked the timid and stood still the brave," and the confiding masses looked about to see who were the men for the crisis, among the citizens of the Empire State, who had borne a part in public affairs and were naturally looked up to as exemplars in such a crisis, there were two whom subsequent events have made conspicuous in domestic history. They did not, like the two characterized by the prophet Nathan, live in one city [laughter;] nor was the one rich and the other poor; but neither was far from the central regions of this great State. Both were in the full maturity of natural life; both had been honored by marks of popular confidence; both had been educated by that care known only to a father's solicitude and a father's hope; both were blessed with ample wealth—the fruits of industrious and enterprising progenitors, and both were qualified by circumstances and fortune to exercise an important influence upon public affairs in moments of peril. In this, their country's evil day, both left the State of their birth and residence, and their homes of comfort and plenty, about the same time, and went abroad. One bid adieu to his wife and children, turned his back upon his broad and fertile acres, and his extensive business pursuits, and with his sons and assistants repaired to the theater of strife and danger [cheers]; while yet the arm of Government was paralyzed by treachery, and destitution reigned in the camp, and ordered forward cargoes of subsistence for famishing soldiers, and with his own hands, and by the aid of his sons, apportioned them among the needy upon the rebellious border. He gave, too, three sons to the cause of the Constitution; he volunteered his own services to the Government for the field, in any capacity where he could be most serviceable in crushing the rebellion [applause], was (entirely unsolicited by him) appointed a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, accepted a commission, and has since devoted his time and energies and ample means to his country's cause, and is at this hour doing service. This man's name is JAMES S. WADSWORTH. [Tremendous applause.]

In reference to Horatio Seymour he said:

About the same time the other individual designated, left his family and residence of repose, but not for the seat of war. [Laughter.] He hied himself away upon the double quick in the opposite direction [laughter], and for nearly half a year bid himself among the lakes and rivers and romantic woodlands and inland towns of Wisconsin, and his tongue was as silent on the subject of denouncing the Rebellion as the graves of murdered volunteers whose "ghosts walked unrevenged amongst us." [Sensation.] There we may suppose he basked and balanced, and watched and waited, and turned and twisted [laughter], until Autumn, when a squad of defunct, defeated, desperate, and despicable politicians, who had for years hung upon the skirts of the department of the Democratic party in this State, came to his relief, by entering the field. [Laughter.] They borrowed without leave the honored name of Democracy, under which to perpetrate their covert treason, as the hypocrite

"Stole the livery of the court of heaven,
To serve the devil in."

Their disgraceful and disloyal record; the doings of men too stolid in political to be gifted with ordinary instincts, and too regardless of the popular will to be mindful of the defeat they experienced at the hands of the people, should serve as a warning to trimmers and traitors and parricides and ingrates, throughout all future time.

It is idle, my friends, to prosecute this war against rebellion by halves. It is worse than idle to send our sons to the field of blood and leave politicians at home who are denouncing Government, apologizing for rebellion, and are inculcating, no matter how stealthily or covertly, cowardly and fatal propositions of peace. Rebellion knows from spies and sympathizers quite too near us, what is going on in our midst as well as we do. It is struggling on in the hope that this peace party may gain the ascendency, when it expects to be forgiven for its treason, have murder washed from its bloody hands, and be rewarded for its villainy by liberal propositions.

The Hon Lyman Tremain also spoke at considerable length.

Meetings were held outside, which were addressed by Messrs. Stanton, F. S. Lambert, C. E. Whitehead, Horace Greeley, C. G. Dunn, Mr. Cummings, Dr. Snodgrass, Dr. Miller, Charles S. Spencer, and others.

About 11 o'clock the outside meetings were adjourned, amid a display of fireworks.

THE MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 8.

5,000 U. S. 6s, '62, Reg....104½	400 Cumberland Coal Pref. 16
30,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg....101½	300 do.... [illegible]
1,000 do....105	100 do.... [illegible]
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou....104½	2000 do.... [illegible]
10,000 do....104½	260 do.... [illegible]
1,500 U. S. 6s, O.W.L. [illegible] 101	550 Erie Railway.... [illegible]
15,000 U. S. 6s, '74, Cou.... 93½	25 do.... [illegible]
2,000 do.... 93½	50 do.... [illegible]
15,000 do.... 93	25 do.... [illegible]
10,000 do.... 93½	750 do., Pref.... [illegible]
3,500 Tr. 7 3-10 ℔ c. n. s....105½	50 do.... [illegible]
35,000 do....105½	11 Hud. River RR.... [illegible]
10,000 do....105½	25 do.... [illegible]
13,000 U. S. 6's 1 yr. cer.... 99½	50 do.... [illegible]
45,200 Demand Notes....119½	200 do.... [illegible]
1,000 Ill. Coupon Bonds.. 99½	240 Harlem Railroad.... [illegible]
5,000 Ill. War Loan....102½	860 do.... [illegible]
6,000 do....102	200 do.... [illegible]
4,000 Ill. Ster. Bonds....100	150 Harlem RR. Pref.... [illegible]
25,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90. 57½	100 do.... [illegible]
2,000 do.... 57½	100 do.... [illegible]
1,000 Virginia State 6s.... 64½	100 do.... [illegible]
4,000 do.... 64½	150 do.... [illegible]
2,000 N. C. State 6s.... 69	20 Eighth-Av. [illegible]
60,000 Missouri State 6s.... 56½	100 Nor. & Wor. [illegible]
14,000 California State 7s..112	400 Reading RR.... [illegible]
1,500 N. Y. Central 6s....108	1200 do.... [illegible]
15,000 Erie 4th Mtge Bds.101½	500 Michigan Cen. [illegible]
3,000 Harlem 1st Mge Bs.110	300 do.... [illegible]
4,000 Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ c. old.113	100 do.... [illegible]
1,000 do....113½	100 do.... [illegible]
7,000 Mich. So. 2d Mtg.. 97½	100 do.... [illegible]
5,000 Ill. Cent. RR. Bds..108	10 Mich. S. & N. I. [illegible]
2,000 Chi., B. & Q. RR. Bs.118	250 do.... [illegible]
5,000 Alt. & T. Hau. 1st m. 99½	150 do.... [illegible]
10,000 do.... 89½	50 do.... [illegible]
5,000 Alt. & T. Hau. 2d m. Preferred.... 81	50 Chic. Burl. & Q. [illegible]
5,000 do.... 81½	100 do.... [illegible]
2,000 do.... 82	200 M. S. & N. I. [illegible]
2,000 Alt. & T. Hau. Inc. b. 62	300 do.... [illegible]
6,000 Chic. & N. Western S. F. Bonds....100	100 Panama R. R....146
7,000 do....100½	300 Ill. Cent. R. R. Scrip 83
6,000 Chic. & N. Western Asst. Bonds.... 64½	250 do.... 83½
6,000 Chic. & N. W. 2d mtg. 37	100 do....b15 83½
2,000 Han. & St. Jos. R. bs. 50	50 do....s30 83
20,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d mtg. 64½	50 do.... 83½
2,000 do.... 64½	150 do....b10 84
10,000 Clev. & Tol. S. F. bs.103½	500 do.... 84
4,100 Lac. & Wes'n 1st m.106½	150 do.... 84½
4,000 Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. 2d mtg.... 93½	2670 Ill. C. Con. B. Scrip. 59½
7,000 Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. 2d mtg.... 76	2000 do.... 60
2,000 Clev. & P. 4th M. 72	2400 Clev. & Pitts. R. R.... 43
2,000 Mils. & M. L. Gt. 54	450 do.... 42½
13 Merchants' Ex. Bank. 88	500 do.... 42½
50 Bank of Commerce.. 93	200 do....b30 42½
20 Corn Ex. Bank....100	300 Gal. & Chic. R. R.... 88
50 Im. & Trad. Bank.... 99	50 do.... 87½
5000 Amer. Gold....124½	10 Clev. & Toledo RR.... 72
60000 do....124½	600 do.... 72½
15000 do....124½	200 do....b10 72½
50 Canton Company.... 17	200 do....b30 72½
9 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.111	200 do....s30 72
25 do....110½	300 do.... 72½
20 Penn. Coal Co....103	100 Chi. & Rock Isl. RR.. 83½
100 do....103½	50 do....s60 83½
200 N. Y. Cen. R. R....104½	100 do....s30 83½
21 do....104½	200 do....s60 83½
350 do....104½	200 do.... 83½
8 do....104½	200 do.... 83½
20 Pacific Mail SS. Co....131½	400 Mil. & P. duChien RR. 39
155 do....132½	100 do.... 37½
50 do....132½	7 Mil. & P. duCh. 1st Pref. 100
150 do....132½	50 Mil. & P. duCh. 2d Pref. 78
50 do....s60. 131½	120 Del., Lack. W. RR....116½
100 do....b10. 133	200 Toledo & W. RR.... 36
	510 Pitt., Ft. W. & Chic.. 65
	15 do.... 64½
	40 Rome & Watert'n RR. 85

SECOND BOARD.

10,000 U. S. 6s '81 Coup....104½	20 Pacific M. S. Co....132
15,000 U. S. Dem. Notes..120½	100 Harlem RR. Pref. s60 51½
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s 90.... 57	300 do.... 52½
6,000 do.... [illegible]	400 do.... 52½
9,000 do.... [illegible]	100 do.... 53
5,000 do.... 57½	200 do.... 53
6,000 Mo. [illegible]....b60 56½	600 Reading Railroad.... 78½
[illegible] Mo. St. 6s.... 56½	100 do....b30 78½
[illegible] do.... 56½	1200 do.... 78
10,000 Erie R. R. 4th mg bds 101½	250 Galena & Chicago R. R. 87½
5,000 Pits Ft W&C 2d mg 93½	100 do.... 87½
10,000 Pits Ft. W&C 3d mg 77	25 Mich. Cent. RR.... 87½
3,000 Pits FtW&Clst mg.103	100 do.... 87½
50,000 American Gold....124½	100 do....b30 87½
55,000 do....124½	100 do.... 87
4,200 Cum. Coal Pref.... 17	100 Mi. So. & N. Ind. RR. 45½
400 do....b30 17½	100 do.... 45
200 N. Y. Cen. R.R....104	200 do.... 44½
200 do....104½	450 do.... 44½
50 Erie Railway.... 58	50 Mi. So. & N.I. G'd S'k. 81
525 do.... 57½	1000 Ill. Cent. RR. Scrip.. 84
100 do....s60 57½	100 do.... 83½
200 Erie R. R. Pref.... 83½	300 do.... 83½
100 do.... 83½	100 do....b30 84
100 Hudson River RR.... 69½	200 Clev. & Pitts. RR.... 41½
100 do....b30 70	100 do....b30 41½
200 Harlem Railroad.... 24½	300 do.... 41
200 do....s60 24½	100 Clev. & Tol. RR.... 71½
100 do....b30 25	24 Chi. & Rk. I. RR.... 83
100 do....b30 24½	175 Chi., Bur. & Q. RR....106
500 do.... 24½	200 Pitts., F. W. & Chi.... 65

Money Market

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 8—P. M.

The market at the Morning Board was strong, with an advance in most descriptions. The reaction to-day is principally in the New-York and Lake Shore Roads, which suffered yesterday under the hammering of parties who had previously sold out. These are now back again, with new accessions to their ranks from the outside public, who are now more in stocks than ever before noticed. Each concession in price brings in this class, and the improvement is measurably great. Governments are steadily improving—105 bid for 6s, 1862, Registered; 1881, Registered, 104½@105; 5s, 1871 and 1874, are at 93; Treasury 7.30s ½ ℔ cent better, 105¾@106; Demand Notes, 119¾@120. State securities advanced, Illinois War Loan to 102½, Missouri 6s to 56½@56½; Hannibal and St. Joseph issue, 68@69; California 7s 112½ bid. Gold took a start up of 1 ℔ cent, with active business, closing at 124½@124½. Cumberland, under large buying, advanced 1 ℔ cent. Pacific Mail also 1½ ℔ cent, to 132¾@133. Railway Shares were in demand at 1@1½ ℔ cent advance. The Eries, from their speculative position, being of late the favorites. The largest advance was in Illinois Central, 84@84½, and Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 42¼@42¾. Pittsburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago improved to 66. Railway Bonds were active at the strong bids of yesterday, the market advance being on Michigan Central (old) 113¾@114; (new) 113½@114; St. Louis, Terre Haute and Alton 2d Preferred 82@83. Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 3ds, 76½ offered; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 4ths, 72. At the Second Board there was a very active but irregular market, with a tendency to decline, under the severe hammering of the clique who are endeavoring to depress quotations for the purpose of getting their line in again. After the regular session, late in the day, there were symptoms of the rising tide, and large bids were made for stocks which could not be had. For 5,000 shares Toledo, 71½ was bid, and $100,000 7.30 ℔ cent Treasury Notes sold at 106. The closing prices were: U. S. 6s of 1881, coupon, 104¾@104½; Demand Notes, 120½@120¾; American Gold, 125, with large purchases, closing 125@125½; 7.30 Notes, 106, and still bid; Cumberland Coal, 16½; Pacific Mail, 131½@131¾; New-York Central, 104½@104¾; Erie Railway, 57½@57½; Erie Preferred, 83½, and none offered; Hudson, 69½, and none offered; Harlem, 24½@24¾; Harlem Preferred, 52¾@52½; Reading, 77¾@78½; Michigan Central, 87@87½; Michigan Southern, 45½@45½; Michigan Southern Guaranteed, 80¾@81; Illinois Central, 83¾@83½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 40¾@42; Galena and Chicago, 87¼@87½; Cleveland and Toledo, 71½@71¾; Rock Island, 83@83½; Burlington and Quincy, 106, and that at sellers' option. Stocks close steady, with few sellers.

The market for foreign bills is higher and firm. Bankers' Sterling is 137¾@138. Francs, 4.12½@4.10.

Freights are a shade easier and more active. To Liverpool, the engagements are: 97,000 bush. Wheat at 11½@12d. in bulk and bags, the inside rate to fill up, mainly at 11¾@12d.; 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d.; 500 tcs. Lard at 32s. 6d.@37s. 6d.; 500 bxs. Cheese at 40s.; 100 firkins Butter at 35s.; 350 bbls. Petroleum Oil at 9s. To London: 46,000 bush. Wheat at 12½@13½d. in bulk and bags; 1,200 bbls. Flour at 3s.@3s. 3d.; 300 tcs. Lard at 40s.; 1,700 pkgs. Butter and Cheese at 50s.; 900 bbls. Sperm Oil at 42s. 6d.; 100 tuns Oil Cake, in bags, at 37s. 6d.; 200 bales Hops at ¾d. To Glasgow: 15,000 bush. Wheat at 12d. in bulk and bags; 800 sides of Leather at ½d. To Antwerp: 7,000 bush. Wheat at 14d. in bags. The Charters are: An Austrian brig, with 20,000 bush. Wheat to Hull, at 13½d. in bulk; a vessel of 2,000 bbls., to the Gulf of Mexico and back, at $2,500; a vessel of 2,500 bbls., on the same voyage, at $3,500; a vessel of 1,200 bbls., to the West Indies and back, at $1,500; a vessel of 2,000 bbls., to the Gulf of Mexico, at $3,000, and a vessel of 200 tons, from a salt island with Turk's Island Salt, at 9c. ℔ bush.

Money is very abundant at 4@5 ℔ cent to favorite borrowers, and is active.

The movement in Gold has been active to-day, and the market worked up to 125, with large transactions late in the day. The street houses have been very actively employed with Treasury Notes and one-year certificates, all descriptions of which have an upward tendency. Of 7.30 ℔ cents several hundred thousand dollars were taken at 106, which was bid at the close. Demand Notes advanced to 120½, in sympathy with Gold. One-year certificates have been taken freely at 99¾@99¾. The interior banks are taking large amounts of these certificates.

The friends of Mr. Samuel Hallett will be glad to know that, after a full and able argument before Justice Barnard, the decision of the Court was, that the indictment against that gentleman in the Indiana bond matter must be quashed. The argument was not only on the technical points of the case, but also upon its merits, and the decision clears Mr. Hallett entirely from all complicity with the fraud.

Grain, Provisions, and other Markets.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 8, 1862.

ASHES—The Market is steady, the supply light and the demand moderate, at $7 12½ for Pots and $7 37½ for Pearls, the latter, especially, are scarce and firm.

COTTON—The market remains only moderately active, and prices are still quite heavy; sales to-day of some 500 bales on a basis of 55c. for Middling Uplands. The business is mostly to meet the immediate requirements of manufacturers.

COFFEE—A good demand continues for Brazil, and prices are very firm at the late advance. We hear of sales to-day of 3,500 bags Rio at 24½c., and 3,700 do. Santos at 23½c. In other descriptions there is not much doing, though rates are very strong. West India styles have advanced about 1c. within a week. We quote:

Rio....23 @25	Maracaibo....23 @24½
Java....27½@28½	Laguayra....23 @24½
St. Domingo....22½@23	

COPPER—New Sheathing sells in suits at 33c. and Yellow Metal at 25c. 6-mos. Refined Ingot is firm and in good demand, though not quite so active. Sales 650,000 lbs. Baltimore and Lake at 29¾@29c. and 30c. cash for small lots. Bolts command 35c., and Braziers 35c. Old Copper Sheathing is quiet but firm, at 25@26c. cash.

COAL—Domestic has been in brisk demand, and has improved; sales large from yard at $6 50@$7 50. Foreign is in better demand and is firmer. Mr. George Only reports the following sales: 300 tons New Pelton Gas at $5; 400 do. Scotch Steam at $5; 140 tons P. C. House Cannel $8 50@$8 75; 200 Liverpool Orrel at $7, all cash from ship; 400 tons Scotch Steam at $6 50; 150 New Pelton Gas at $6, both delivered; 400 English Steam on private terms, and 150 tons Liverpool Orrel at $7.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for Flour exceeds the arrivals, and with only a limited stock offering the market is again 5@10c. ℔ bbl. firmer for the low and medium grades of Western and State; Family brands are very firm, but are less active and irregular. The sales are 13,700 bbls., at $5 15@$5 70 for superfine State and Western, $5 65@$6 for extra State, according to the favor; $6 15@$6 25 for fancy do.; $6@$6 30 for the lower grades of extra Western; $6 20@$6 30 for shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio—the latter rate in shipping order; and $6 35@$8 00 for trade brands. Canadian Flour is rather quiet, owing to the extreme prices asked, and the light stock offering; prices are a shade better; sales of 850 bbls. at $6@$6 25 for the low grades of Extra, and $6 30@$8 for trade brands. Southern Flour is quite firm but less active; the supply is light; sales of 700 bbls. at $6 25@$6 75 for mixed to good superfine Baltimore, now, and $6 80@$8 for trade brands. Rye Flour is steady; sales of 200 bbls. at $3 10@$4 50. Corn Meal is in fair demand and is firmer; sales of 700 bbls. at $3 40 for Jersey, and $3 85 for Brandywine. We quote:

Unsound....$3 00@ 5 00	St. Louis, com'n. $6 25@ 6 60
State, superfine....5 50@ 5 70	St. Louis, extra....6 75@ 8 25
State, good....5 40@ 5 50	Canada, extra....6 00@ 8 00
State, extra....5 75@ 5 90	B'n Alex....[illegible]
Ohio, round-hoop..5 60@ 5 70	Richmond City....[illegible]
Ohio, extra....6 20@ 6 20	Baltimore....[illegible] None.
Ohio, choice extra.6 40@ 8 00	Rye Flour....3 25@ 5 00
Mich. & Ind. extra.6 00@ 7 75	Corn Meal, Jersey.3 40@—
Genesee, fancy....6 10@ 6 25	Do. Brandywine....3 85@—
Genesee, extra....6 40@ 7 75	Do. Puncheons....18 00@18 25

FRUIT—The demand for foreign dried is not very active, but prices are steady; we note layer Raisins at $3 65@$3 80, bunch at $3 55@$3 65; Currants, 10@10½c.; Citron, 31@35c., and shelled Almonds, 23@26c. Sardines bring 54@55c. ℔ box; 27@30c. ℔ half do., and 15@20c. ℔ qr. do. Domestic green is plenty, and selling at low figures.

FISH—Dry Cod have been in good demand at $4 25@$4 37½ for St. George's Bank, and $3 62½@$3 75 for Western do. Mackerel have been quite active at $10@$11 for No. 1 Mass.; $6 75@$7 for No. 2; $5 25@$5 50 for large No. 3, and $3 62½@$4 for small and medium do. Pickled Herring have been in improved request at $3@$3 75; Smoked Herring are in light supply, and have been selling quite freely at 47@55c. for Scaled; 30@35c. for No. 1, and 25c. for Magdalene. At the close, however, the market is less active for all kinds, but is quite firm.

FEATHERS—The market is quiet, but very firm at 41@42½c. for prime Western; sales of 500 ℔ Old Southern Mixed at 35c., cash.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is quite active, for export chiefly, and is 1@2c. ℔ bush. firmer, influenced by an advance in exchange, moderate receipts, and some business in freights. The sales embrace 225,650 bushels, and consist of 19,000 bush. Chicago Spring at $1 12@$1 19; 13,000 do. Racine Spring at $1 20; 33,700 do. Milwaukee Club at $1 16@$1 23; 31,800 do. Amber Iowa, &c., at $1 23@$1 24; 72,300 do. Red Western at $1 26@$1 30½; 6,600 do. choice Red State at $1 32½; 32,780 do. Amber Western at $1 31@$1 33; 11,400 do White Michigan at $1 33@$1 40 for fair to good, and 350 do. White Kentucky at $1 50. Barley is firm and in fair demand; sales of 5,500 bush. fair State and Canada West at $1 16 for the former, and $1 22 for the latter four-rowed. Barley Malt is scarce and wanted at $1 25@$1 37½. Oats are in fair demand and are firmer; sales of Canadian at 56@58c., and Western and State at 53@59c. Rye is quiet, but scarce and firm at 80@82c. for prime quality. Corn is in good demand, though not quite so active, but is a shade firmer; sales of 112,000 bush. at 44@59c. for hot, warm, and blue-eyed; 60@61c. for sound Shipping Mixed, and 64c. for Western Yellow. We quote:

Wheat, R'd W'n $1 26 @1 30½	Oats, Canadian.... 56 @ 58
Wheat, W'e Mo..1 40 @1 54	Oats, New-Jersey. 56 @ 59
Wheat, Red Mo...1 35 @1 37	Oats, Penn.... 56 @ 58
Wheat, W'e Can..1 33 @1 44	Oats, Southern.... 55 @ 57
Wheat, Can. Club.1 14 @1 23	Oats, Ohio.... 57 @ 59
Wheat, White O..1 33 @1 44	Oats, Chicago.... 57 @ 59
Wheat, Red Ohio.1 27 @1 30	Corn, White So.... — @ —
Wheat, W'e Mich.1 38 @1 50	Corn, Yellow So.. — @ —
Wheat, White Ill..1 32 @1 43	Corn, Yel. Jer.... — @ —
Wheat, Red Wn.1 27 @1 31	Corn, Yel. West'n 63 @ 64
Wheat, White So.1 46 @1 55	Corn, Mixed West 60 @ 61
Wheat, Red So...1 35 @1 37	Corn, Mixed So.... — @ —
Wheat, A., S.&W.1 23 @1 33	Corn, Round Nor. 67 @ 68
Wheat, W't. Mix.1 17 @1 23	Corn, Unsound.... 46 @ 59
Wheat, Mil. Club.1 16 @1 24	Peas, Black'd, ℔ bag of 2 bush.... — @ —
Wheat, Chi. Sp'ng.1 12 @1 19	Peas, Canadian....1 10 @1 15
Rye, Northern.... 82 @ 82½	Peas, Marrowfat.. — @ —
Rye, So. & Jersey. 70 @ 81	Beans, White Nor.2 00 @2 50
Barley....1 15 @1 22	Beans, White So.. — @ —
Barley Malt....1 28 @1 37½	
Oats, State.... 58 @ 59	

HAY—The supply is larger and the market is heavy; sales of 1,200 bales at 55c. for Shipping, and 60@65c. for the city trade. Straw is selling at 50c. ℔ 100 lbs., and in bundles at $1@$4 37½ ℔ 100 bundles.

HOPS—The market is steady, with a fair inquiry for New; sales of 150 bales at 13@17c. for fair to prime; fancy selection occasionally command 18c. Old are quiet and prices merely nominal.

HEMP—The market is quiet for all kinds, and we have but to note sales of 200 bales Manilla at 8c., cash. Jute is held above the views of buyers, who only offer $120 ℔ ton.

IRON—The Market for Scotch Pig is less active, but holders are firm at $27@$28, cash and 6 months, with moderate sales; American Pig is in light supply and in limited request at $24 50@$25, cash and 4 months. Other descriptions are rather quiet yet firm. Sales of 200 tons No. 2 hard American at $22, and 60 do. Foreign assorted Scrap at $24, cash. Russia Sheet is now held firmly at 16½c. English do. is also firmer, and may be quoted at 4½@5½c. for Singles, Doubles, and Triples, cash.

PROVISIONS—Pork continues in good speculative demand, and the market is better; the arrivals are fair, and the stock is large; sales of 1,700 bbls. at $11 87@$12 for Mess; $10 25@$10 75 for Thin Mess, $10 25@$14 37 for Prime. Beef is quiet for that on the spot but we hear there has been something doing for November delivery on private terms; sales of 130 bbls. at $12 50@$13 for Plain Mess, and $14@$14 50 for Extra. Beef Hams are quiet at $13@$16. Bacon continues in active demand for future delivery; sales of 4,000 boxes deliverable in December and January on private terms. Cut Meats are quiet, but are in limited supply; sales of Shoulders at 4½@4½c., and Hams at 7@8c. Lard continues in active request, and is rather better; sales of 2,600 bbls. and tcs. at 10½c., as to quality. Butter and Cheese continue in active request, and prices are firm at the advance. We quote:

Beef, Ml. C'y, bl. 6 00@8 —	Pork, Mess W.. 12 00@—
Beef, P'me City. 4 00@— —	P'k, Prime W'n.10 25@10 37
Beef, Mess City. nominal.	Beef Hams, ℔ bl.12 00@14 00
Beef, Mess West 12 50@13 00	Lard, bbls., ℔ ℔.... 9¾@10¾
Beef, Mess Ext. 14 00@14 50	Hams, Pickled.... — @ —
Beef, P'me Mess.— —@— —	Hams, Dry Salted.... 7½@ 8
Pork, P'me Mess.11 00@11 87	Shoulders, Pickled.... — @ —
Pork, Cl'r West. 12 50@13 00	Shoulders, Dry Salted. 4½@ 4⅞

LATH have been in good demand at $1 10, 3 months, for merchantable, and $1 00 for unmerchantable.

RICE—Carolina is firm and selling in small parcels at 7¾@8c. East India is less active but strong; sales of 50 bags Patna at 7½c.

WOOL—The inquiry for Domestic Fleece continues limited, but there is no desire to press sales in anticipation of higher rates; the transactions include 20,000 lb Fleece at 60@67c., as to quality; 25,000 do. California at 20@44c. for common to fair; 20,000 do. Pulled at 55@58c. for super and extra. Foreign is in fair request, and is quite firm; sales of 200 bales unwashed Cape at 33@35c. for inferior, and 40@45c. for medium, and 500 do. African at full prices.

WHISKY is fairly active and the market is firmer; sales of 700 bbls. at 34c. for State and 31@34½c. for Ohio.

N. Y. Wholesale Prices of Country Produce.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY OCT. 8, 1862.
(Reported exclusively for THE N. Y. TRIBUNE, by DREW & FRENCH.)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNORS OF FARM PRODUCE.—Put everything in neat order. Mark plain, indelible directions, on every package, including weight, with tare, count, and name of articles. Also, send a bill of particulars inside of one package marked "Bill," and always send one by mail, with notice when and how things are forwarded.

COMMISSIONS—For selling Berries, Fruits, &c., where packages are returned, and on small lots of stuff, 10 ℔ cent. Other Farm produce generally, 5 ℔ cent.

QUOTATIONS are for sales of good Produce, in good order, at wholesale such as Farmers realize, and not Jobbers' or Speculators' prices.

BUTTER—The market is very firm for all grades. Fine State, and solid, sound, Yellow Western are particularly wanted. Welsh tubs are in good demand for export, and an effort to advance the price to 21c., though strongly resisted by shippers, has been partially successful, some lots having been sold at 20½c. and even 21c. may have been reached on some extra choice dairies. Common grades of Western sell more freely at about previous rates, although the average is no doubt better, strictly fine State firkins and half firkins sell readily at 21c. Firkins, W. R., fine Fall made, 16@17c.

We quote:

Orange Co., pails....23 @25	Firkins, Penn. and W. Reserve, choice....14 @15
Welsh tubs, State, ch..19 @20	Firkins, Penn. and W. Reserve, fair....13 @14
Half-firk., State, ch....20 @21	Firkins, West. States, choice....14 @15
Firkins, state, choice.20 @21	
Tubs & firk., state, fair.16 @18	
Firkins, W. States, fair 12 @14	

CHEESE—The market is firm and fairly active for all grades. Fine Cheese is especially sought for. We continue the figures of our last report: We quote:

Cheese, fancy, large dai's 9½@10	Ohio Cheese, extra ch....7½@8
Cheese, choice....9½@9½	Do., do., poor to good...6 @7
Cheese, fair to good....8 @8½	English Dairy, Ohio....9½@9

BEANS—The market continues unsettled. Several lots of prime new mediums have been crowded to sale at $2. Many receivers are holding their stock at higher rates, and buyers are waiting for chances to buy at $2, or for a further general decline. Choice well screened Marrows are in demand just now for the West Indies.

We quote (packages included):

Med., choice, ℔ bu..2 00@2 20	Kidney, choice ℔ bu..2 30@2 50
Pea, choice, ℔ bush..2 10@2 25	Marrow, ch., ℔ bu...2 40@2 60

BROOM CORN—℔ ℔. 5@7c.

BEESWAX—℔ ℔, 35@32c.

EGGS—The market has been firm during the week. We quote:

State and Penn., choice, ℔ doz....16@16½	Western, ℔ doz....15½@16½

LIVE POULTRY—The receipts continue large, and the market is dull at previous rates. We quote:

Turkeys, ℔ ℔....12@12½	Geese, ℔ pair....1 00@1 25
Fowls, ℔ ℔....10@—	Ducks, ℔ pair.... 38@ 63
Spring Chickens, ℔ ℔. 10@11	

FEATHERS—We quote: Western, choice, ℔ ℔. 41@42c.

FRESH MEATS—Country consignors frequently leave the haslets in their Veal and Mutton, which injures the sale. We quote:

Beef, sides, good, ℔ ℔. 4 @ 5½	Pork, heavy....5 @—
Mutton, carcasses.... 5 @ 6	Pork, light....5½@—
Lamb, ℔ ℔.... 5 @ 6½	Veal calves, ℔ ℔....4 @5
Veal, ℔ ℔.... 7 @ 8	

GAME—Pigeons should be picked and packed in ice. We quote: Wild Pigeons (picked), ℔ doz., $1@$1 25; Squabs, tame, ℔ doz., $— —@$— —; Wild Pigeons, Stall fed, ℔ doz., $1 38@$1 62. Three cargoes of Nova Scotias are on the way.

POTATOES—We quote:

Mercers, choice, L. I., ℔ bbl....	$2 00@$ —
Mercers, choice Northern, ℔ bbl....	1 75@ —
Mercers, common, ℔ bbl....	1 25@ 1 63
Peach Blows, L. I., ℔ bbls....	1 62@ —
Northern Peach Blows, ℔ bbl....	1 50@ —
Buckeyes, ℔ bbl....	1 25@ 1 38
Dyckmans, ℔ bbl....	1 12@ 1 25
Junes....	1 12@ 1 25
Sweet Potatoes, choice, ℔ bbl....	2 50@ 2 75
Sweet Potatoes, common, ℔ bbl....	2 00@ 2 25
Sweet Potatoes, Del., in bulk, ℔ bbl....	2 12@ 2 25
Sweet Potatoes, Va., in bulk, ℔ bbl....	2 38@ 2 50

ONIONS—We quote:

Connecticut Red, ℔ bbl....	$1 25@$1 50
Connecticut Yellow, ℔ bbl....	1 25@ 1 50
Bunch, ℔ 100....	2 25@ —
White, choice, ℔ bbl....	2 00@ 2 50

FRESH FRUITS.

The receipts of Western Apples are very light—choice mixed lots are now bringing about $1 88 ℔ bbl. Some extra choice have brought $2. Our quotations indicate the general market for Fall Apples.

APPLES—We quote:

Fall Pippins, ℔ bbl., choice....	$1 25@$1 50
Fall Pippins, common, ℔ bbl....	0 50@ 1 00
Porter, ℔ bbl....	1 50@ 1 75
Ladies' Blush, ℔ bbl....	1 50@ 1 75
Detroit Red, ℔ bbl....	1 75@ 2 00
20 oz Pippins....	1 75@ 2 00
Pound Sweets....	1 25@ 1 50
Common, ℔ bbl....	75@ 1 00

PEARS—We quote:

Seckels, extra choice, ℔ bbl....	$5 00@$6 00
Seckels, fair to good, ℔ bbl....	3 00@ 4 00
Louise Bonne de Jersey, choice....	5 00@ 6 00
Louise Bonne de Jersey, common ℔ bl.	3 00@ 4 00
Flemish Beauty....	6 00@ 8 00
Virgalieu....	5 00@ 7 00
Common Pears, ℔ bbl....	1 00@ 1 50

PEACHES—We quote:

Choice, ℔ half bush. basket....	$ 75@$1 00
Extra choice, ℔ half bush. basket....	1 25@ 1 50
Cull and common, ℔ half bush. basket..	25@ 50

PLUMS—We quote:

Damson, ℔ bbl....	$2 50@$3 00

QUINCES—We quote:

Choice, ℔ bbl....	$3 00@$3 50
Common, ℔ bbl....	1 00@ 1 50

GRAPES—The market is completely glutted with Isabellas and prices are exceedingly low. A few Catawbas, not very choice, are in, and sell low. A few of the much talked of [illegible] 10@12c. ℔ ℔. We quote:

Isabella, choice, ℔ ℔....	4 @ 6c.
Isabella, common, ℔ ℔....	2 @ 3c.
Catawbas, ℔ ℔....	6 @ 8c.
Delaware, ℔ ℔....	10 @12c.

DRIED FRUIT.

There is no movement in Dried Apples, and quotations are entirely nominal.

DRIED APPLES—We quote:

Apples, State, ch., ℔ ℔. 5½@6	Pitted Cherries, new, ℔.13 @14
Do., State, fair, ℔ ℔....4½@5	Dried Raspberries....13 @14
Do. old, ℔ ℔....2½@3	Dried Blackberries.... 6 @ 8

SUNDRIES.

Turnips, Rutabagas, ℔ bbl....	$ 50@$ —
Marrow Squash, ℔ bbl....	1 00@ —

[Advertisement.]

DREW & FRENCH,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, POULTRY, GAME, GRAIN, FLOUR, PORK, &c.
No. 6 Erie Buildings, New-York.
Our motto is, "Quick sales and prompt returns."
Reference—D. R. Martin, President Ocean Bank, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe LUNG AFFECTION, and that dread disease CONSUMPTION, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted; and he hopes every sufferer may try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings County, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

Whiskers and Mustaches produced in six weeks by using GRAHAM'S ONGUENT. It will not stain nor injure the skin. Price $1. Sent to any address. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

FRIENDS OF SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—I have always on hand a good assortment of the WINES and BRANDIES of Paul de Coninck, Monod and Guiraud of Bordeaux, France. The goods warranted strictly pure. They are recommended, and largely used for medicinal purposes.

J. MORR MARTIN, Importer, No. 203 Pearl-st., N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

READER, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable GOLD PEN, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens. If you want it, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

[Advertisement.]

THE PALMER ARM AND LEG.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and Patentee, Astor-place (ground floor), N. Y. Also, Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of PALMER & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the Inventor.

[Advertisement.]

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK.—Wrought, Cast, and Wire Railings, Gords, and Furniture of every description. Illustrated Catalogue mailed on receipt of 4 3-cent stamps. HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM, 259 Canal-st., near Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Every lady, mother, milliner, and dressmaker should secure one of Mme. DEMOREST'S $5 SEWING-MACHINES. It makes the running stitch very rapid and perfect; is very simple, uses a common needle, and will last a lifetime. The New-York State Fair, recently held at Rochester, has confirmed its efficiency and great practical utility by awarding it the first premium. For particulars, specimen of sewing, &c., send for circular. Address Mme. DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway, N. Y. See advertisement.

GREAT WAR MEETING IN BOSTON.

Stirring Speech by Charles Sumner.

THE POLICY OF EMANCIPATION.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 6, 1862.

Faneuil Hall was crowded at noon to-day to hear addresses from Charles Sumner and others. Wm. Claflin, esq., of Newton, presided. Mr. Sumner said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF MASSACHUSETTS: Meetings of the people in ancient Athens were opened with these words: "May the gods doom to perdition that man and all his race, who, on this occasion, shall speak, act, or contrive anything against the Commonwealth." With such an imprecation all were summoned to the duties of the citizen. But duties became urgent in proportion to perils. If ever there was occasion for these solemn words it is now, when the country is in danger—when the national capital itself is menaced—when all along the loyal border from the Atlantic Ocean to the Indian territories west of the Mississippi, barbarian hordes under some Alaric of the South are marshaling their forces, and when death is knocking at the doors of so many happy homes. If ever there was occasion when country might claim the best and most self-forgetful efforts of all, it is now. Each, in his way must act. Each must do what he can; the youthful and strong by giving themselves to the service; the weak, if in no other way, by scraping lint. Such is the call of patriotism. This country must be saved.

GOOD MEN AND GERMANS AND IRISH FOR THE WAR.

Among the omens which I hail with gladness is the union which now happily prevails among good men, in support alike of the State and National Governments—forgetting that they were Democrats—forgetting that they were Whigs; and disregarding all party names, to remember only the duties of the citizen. Another sign, not less cheering, is to be found in the generous devotion which all among us of foreign birth have offered to their adopted country. Germans fight as for their fatherland, and Irishmen fight as for Ireland; nor can our cause be less dear to the latter now that the spirit of Grattan and O'Connell has entered into it.

"NO PARTY."

Surely this is no time for the strife of party. Its jealousies and antipathies are now more than ever irrational. It clamors of opposition are now more than ever unpatriotic. Unhappily there are some to whom its bitter, unforgiving temper has become so controlling that even at this moment they would rather enlist to put down a political enemy than to put down the Rebel enemy of their country; they would rather hang Henry Wilson or John A. Andrew than hang Jefferson Davis or Robert Toombs. Such persons, with all their sweltered venom, are to be found here in Massachusetts. Assuming the badge of "no party," they are ready for any party, new or old, by which their prejudices may be gratified, thus verifying the pungent words of Col. Benton: "Wherever you will show me a man with the word 'no party' in his mouth, I will show you a man that figures at the head or dangles at the tail of the most inveterate party that ever existed." Of course, such persons cannot be expected to take part in a meeting like the present, which seeks to unite rather than to divide, while it rallies all to the support of the President and of that policy of Freedom which he has proclaimed.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

Thank God, that I live to enjoy this day! Thank God that my eyes have not closed without seeing this great salvation. The skies are brighter and the air is purer, now that Slavery has been handed over to judgment.

By the Proclamation of the President, all persons held as slaves Jan. 1, 1863, within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and do no act or acts to repress such persons or any of them in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom. But beyond these most effective words, which do not go into operation before the new year, there are other words of immediate operation, constituting a present Edict of Emancipation. The President recites the recent Acts of Congress applicable to this question, and calls upon all persons in the military or naval service to observe, obey, and enforce them. But these acts provide that all slaves of Rebels, taking refuge within the lines of our army, all slaves captured from Rebels or deserted by them, and all slaves found within any place occupied by Rebel forces and afterward occupied by the forces of the United States, and not again held as slaves; and these acts further provide that no person in the military or naval service shall, under any pretence whatever, assume to decide on the validity of any claim to a slave, or to surrender any such person to his claimant, on pain of being dismissed from the service; so that by these acts now proclaimed by the President, Freedom is practically secured to all who can find shelter within our lines, and the glorious flag of the Union, wherever it floats, becomes the flag of Freedom.

"STAND BY THE PRESIDENT."

Thank God for what has been already done, and let us all take heart as we go forward to uphold this great edict. For myself, I accept the Proclamation without note or comment. It is enough for me that, in the exercise of the war power, it strikes at the origin and mainspring of this Rebellion, for I have never concealed the conviction that it mattered little where we struck Slavery, provided only that we struck sincerely and in earnest. So is it all connected that the whole must suffer with every part, and the words of the poet will be verified, that "in striking tenth or ten-thousandth, we strike the chain alike."

PERSONAL—CHALLENGES SCRUTINY.

On this most interesting occasion, so proper for gratitude, it is difficult to see anything but the cause; and yet, appearing before you on the invitation of a Committee of the Commonwealth, I must not forget that I owe this privilege to my public character as a Senator of Massachusetts. It is in this character that I have been often invited before; but now the invitation has more than its accustomed significance, for, at the close of a long period of public service, it brings me face to face with my constituents. In a different condition of the country, I could not decline the opportunity which is afforded of reviewing the relations between us; of showing, at least, how you took me from private station, all untried, and gave me one of your highest trusts, and how this trust was enhanced by the generosity with which you sustained me against obloquy and vindictive assault, especially by your unparalleled indulgence to me throughout a protracted disability; and, perhaps, might I be so bold, of presenting for your consideration some sketch of what I have attempted, conscious that, if not always successful, I have been at all times faithful to my convictions, and faithful also to your interests, sparing nothing of time or effort, and making up by industry for any lack of ability, so that, during a service of more than eleven years, I have never once visited home while Congress was in session, or been absent for a single day, unless when compelled by illness, and during the session, which has just closed, filled with most laborious duties, I was not out of my seat, from beginning to end, for a single hour. But this is not the time for such a review. I have no heart for it, while my country is in danger. And yet I shall not lose the occasion to challenge the scrutiny of all, even here in this commercial metropolis, where the interests of business are sometimes placed above all other interests. Frankly and fearlessly I make my appeal. In all simplicity I ask you to consider what I have done, as your servant, whether in the Senate or out of the Senate, in matters of legislation or in matters of business. If there is any person disposed to criticise or complain, let him be heard. Let the whole record of my public acts be opened, and let any of the numerous persons who have come to me on business testify. I know too well the strength of my case to shrink from any inquiry, even though stimulated by the animosity of political warfare.

DEFENDS HIMSELF AGAINST TWO ACCUSATIONS.

But there are two accusations often repeated, to which I reply on the spot, and I do so with less hesitation because the topics are germane to this occasion. The first is that—from my place in the Senate I early proclaimed Slavery to be Barbarism. Never shall the cause of Freedom go by default, if I can help it; and I rejoice that, on that occasion, in presence of the Slaveholding conspirators, vaunting the ennobling character of Slavery, I used no soft words. It is true that, in direct reply to most offensive assumptions, I proclaimed Slavery barbarous in origin; barbarous in law; barbarous in all its pretensions; barbarous in the instruments it employs; barbarous in consequences; barbarous in spirit; barbarous wherever it shows itself, while it breeds barbarians and develops everywhere alike in the individual and in the society to which he belongs, the essential elements of barbarism. It is true that on the same occasion I portrayed Slavery as founded in violence and sustained only by violence, and declared that such a wrong must, by a sure law of compensation, blast the master as well as the slave; blast the land on which they live; blast the community of which they are a part; blast the government which does not forbid the outrage; and the longer it exists, and the more completely it prevails, must, through its blasting influence, penetrate the whole social system. And was I not right? Since then the testimony has been overwhelming. A committee of the Senate has made a report, which has been extensively circulated, on the Barbarities of this Rebellion. You know the whole story to which each day testifies. It is in some single incident that you may see the low-water mark of social life, and I know nothing in which the barbarism of Slavery is more completely exhibited than in the fate of our brave soldiers, dug up from honorable graves, where at last they had found rest, that their bones might be carved into keep-sakes and their skulls into drinking cups to gratify the malignant hate of Slave-masters.

The other accusation is similar in character. It is said that I have too often introduced the Slavery question. At this moment, seeing what Slavery has done, I doubt if you will not rather say that I introduced it too seldom. If, on this account, I had neglected any single interest of my constituents; if I had been less strenuous whenever the foreign relations, or manufactures, or commerce, or finances of the country, were involved; if I had failed to take my part in all that concerns the people of Massachusetts, and in all that is embraced within the manifold duties of a Senator, then indeed I might be open to condemnation. But you will not regret that your representative, who has been faithful in all other things, has been always constant and earnest against Slavery, and that he announced, from the beginning, the magnitude of the question, and our duties with regard to it. Say what you will, the slave is the humblest and grandest figure of our times. What humility! what grandeur! both alike illimitable. In his presence, all other questions are so petty, that, for a public man to be wrong with regard to him, is to be wholly wrong. How, then, did I err? The cause would have justified a better pertinacity than I can boast. In the Senate of Rome, the elder Cato, convinced that peace was possible only by the destruction of Carthage, concluded all his speeches on every matter of debate, by the well known words, "But whatever you may think of the question under consideration, this I know, Carthage must be destroyed." I have never read that the veteran Senator was condemned for patriotic ardor. With better reason far, I too might have cried always, "this I know, Slavery must be destroyed"—*Delenda est servitudo*. But while seeking to limit and constrain Slavery, I have never proposed anything except in strict conformity with the Constitution, for I have always recognized the Constitution as my guide, which I was bound in all respects to follow.

Such are the accusations to which I now thus briefly reply. Now that we are all united in the policy of Emancipation, they become of little consequence; for even if I were once alone I am no longer so. I place myself, with the loyal multitudes of the North, firmly and sincerely by the side of the President, where, indeed, I have ever been.

QUOTES BURKE.

If you will bear with me yet longer in allusions which I make with reluctance, I shall quote as my unanswerable defense the words of Edmund Burke, when addressing his constituents at Bristol:

"And now, gentlemen, on this serious day, when I come, as it were, to make up my accounts with you, let me take to myself some degree of honest pride on the nature of the charges that are against me. I do not stand here accused of venality or of neglect of duty. It is not said that, in the long period of my service, I have in a single instance sacrificed the slightest of your interests to my ambition or to my fortune. It is not alleged, that, to gratify any anger or revenge of my own or my party, I have had a share in wronging or oppressing any description of men, or any one man in any description. No! the charges against me are all of one kind, that I have pushed the principles of general justice and benevolence too far; further than a cautious policy would warrant; and further than the opinions of many would go along with me. In every accident which may happen through life, in pain, in sorrow, in depression and distress—I will call to mind this accusation and be comforted."

Among the passages in eloquence which can never die, I know none more beautiful or heroic. If I invoke its protection, it is with the consciousness that, however unlike its author in genius and fame, I am not unlike in the accusations to which I am exposed.

PROGRESS DURING THIS YEAR.

Fellow-citizens, a year has passed since I addressed you; but during this time what events for warning and encouragement. Amidst vicissitudes of war, the cause of Human Freedom has steadily and grandly advanced; not, perhaps, as you could desire, yet it is the only cause which has not failed. Slavery and the Black Laws all abolished in the National Capitol; Slavery interdicted in all the National territory; the slave-trade placed under the ban of a new treaty with Great Britain; all persons in the military service prohibited from returning slaves or sitting in judgment on the claim of a master; the slaves of Rebels emancipated by coming within our lines; a tender of compensation for the abolition of slaves. Such are some of the triumphs of Freedom in the recent Congress. Amidst the doubts and uncertainties of the present hour let us think of these things and be comforted. I cannot forget that when I last spoke to you, I urged the liberation of the slaves of Rebels, and, especially that our officers should not be permitted to surrender to Slavery any human being who sought shelter within our lines, and I further suggested, if need be, a Bridge of Gold for the retreating fiend. And now all that I then proposed is embodied in the Legislation of the country, as the supreme law of the land.

MILITARY NECESSITY.

It was simply as a *military necessity*, that I urged these measures; it is as a military necessity, that I now uphold them and insist upon their completest and most generous execution, so that they shall have the largest scope and efficacy. Not as an Abolitionist, not as an anti-Slavery man; not even as a philanthropist, if I may claim that honored name, do I now speak. I forget for the moment all the unutterable wrong of Slavery and all the transcendent blessings of Freedom; for they do not belong to this argument. I think only of my country, menaced by Rebellion, and ask how it shall be saved. But I have no policy—no theory—no resolutions to support; nothing which I will not gladly abandon if you will show me anything better;

If you know better rules than these be free,
Impart them; but if not, use these with me.

OBJECT OF THE WAR.

And now, what is the object of the war? This question is often asked, and the answer is not always candid. It is sometimes said that it is to abolish Slavery. Here is a mistake or a misrepresentation. It is sometimes said, in flash language, that the object is "the Constitution as it is," and "the Union as it was." Here is another mistake or misrepresentation, which is more offensive, when it is known that by "the Constitution as it is" is meant simply the right to hold and hunt slaves; and by "the Union as it was" is meant those halcyon days of Pro-Slavery Democracy when the ballot-box was destroyed in Kansas; when freedom of debate was menaced in the Senate, and when chains were put upon the Boston Court-House. Not for any of these things is this war waged. Not to abolish Slavery, or to establish Slavery; but simply to put down the Rebellion. But this question occurs: How can this object be best accomplished?

In discussing this question with proper frankness, I shall develop and vindicate that policy of which the President's Proclamation is the herald, and to which his Administration is publicly pledged. The Administration belongs to us, and we belong to the Administration. My aim will be to bring the Administration and the people nearer together, by showing the ground on which they must meet, for the sake of the Republic, and that it may not perish beneath felon blows.

WAR MUST BE ENDED. "PEACE, PEACE, PEACE."

I start, of course, with the assumption, in which you will all unite, that this war must be brought to a close. It must not be allowed to drag its slow length along, bloody, and fruitless except with death. Lives enough have been sacrificed; graves enough have been filled; homes enough have been made empty; patriot soldiers enough have been sent back halt and maimed with one leg or one arm; crutches enough have been rendered necessary. Nor is this all. Treasure enough has been expended. It is common to think only of the national debt, which is now swelling to unnatural proportions; but this will be small by the side of the fearful sum total of loss, from the destruction of property, the damagement of business, and change of productive to unproductive industry. Even if we do not accept the conclusions of an ingenious calculator, who places this damage at ten thousand millions of dollars, we must confess that it is an immensity, which, like the numbers representing sidereal spaces, the imagination cannot grasp. In the old wars between king and parliament, which rent England, the generous Falkland cried from his soul, *peace, peace, peace*, and history has gratefully recorded his words. Never did he utter this cry with more earnestness than I now do. But how shall this blessing be secured?

NO SEPARATION OF THE STATES.

I start also with the further assumption that there can be no separation of these States. Foreign nations may predict what Rebels threaten; but this result is now impossible. Pray, good sirs, where will you run the boundary line? Shall it be the cotton line? Shall it embrace Virginia in whole or part? How about Tennessee? Kentucky? Or shall it be the most-natural line of cleavage, the slave line? And how will you adjust the navigation of the Mississippi, and the whole question of Slavery? And what principles, commercial and political, shall be established between the two Governments? But do not deceive yourselves into the idea that peace founded on separation can be anything but a delusion and a snare. Separation is interminable war—"still beginning, never ending"—worse than the forays which ravaged the Scottish border, or the Tartar invasions which harassed China until its famous wall was built fifteen hundred miles long and so thick that six horsemen can ride upon it abreast. War will be chronic, and we must all sleep on our arms. Better that it should be all at once rather than that it should be diffused over a generation. If blood must be shed, better for a year than for an age.

But if there be anything in the Monroe doctrine—if we could not accommodate ourselves to the foothold of Europe on this continent—how can we recognize on our borders a malignant slave empire, with slavery as its boasted corner-stone constituting what Shakespeare calls an "impudent nation," embittered and enraged against us, without law, without humanity and without morals—a mighty Blue Beard's Chamber—an enormous House of Ill Fame. Surely we would not allow the old Kingdom of the Assyrians to be revived near us. But our Rebels are as bad.

SEPARATION IS CHAOS.

Nor can you recognize such a separation without delivering over this cherished Union to chaos. If the Rebel States are allowed to go, who can be retained? It is true, that there can be no constitutional right to break up the Constitution; but the precedent which we shall unhappily recognize will unsettle this whole fabric of States.

Therefore, fellow-citizens, there can be no separation. But how to prevent it; in other words, how to ham-string the rebellion and to conquer a peace. This is the question.

REBELS MUST BE SUBDUED; THEN CONCILIATED.

The Rebels are in arms—aroused—at home—on their own soil, and resolved not to yield. Nothing less than independence will satisfy them; if the war continues, I know not that they will be content with this. Two policies are presented on our side—one a policy which looks primarily to Rebel conciliation, and the other a policy which looks primarily to Rebel submission. And yet both of these have the same elements, although in inverse order. The first begins with conciliation in order to end with submission; which is the cart before the horse. The second begins with submission in order to end with conciliation. The question between them is whether conciliation shall precede or follow submission. Conciliation is always proper where it is possible; but it is now obviously impossible. If anybody believes, at this stage, that any words or acts of conciliation—any forbearance on our part—any hesitation in the exercise of the sternest rights of war—will help us to victory or contribute to put down the Rebellion, let me not enter into that man's councils, for they can end in nothing but shame and disaster. I find that they who talk most against the coercion of Rebels and the coercion of States, are indifferent to the coercion of four millions of people, men, women, and children, to work without wages, under the discipline of the lash. Without hesitation, I say that the Rebels are to be subdued—call it coercion, or subjugation, which you will; and our war has this direct object. With victory will come conciliation, clemency, amnesty. But first victory.

To obtain victory, two things are needed. First, a precise comprehension of the case, and, secondly, vigor of conduct. One will not do without the other. It will not be enough to comprehend the case unless you are ready to treat it with corresponding vigor. And it will not be enough to have vigor unless you discern clearly how the case shall be treated. To this end there must be statesmen as well as generals.

DIAGNOSIS OF THE CASE.

The first duty of the good physician is to understand the condition of his patient; whether it is a case of medicine or surgery; of cutaneous eruption or deep-seated cancer. This is called the diagnosis. But the statesman, in all the troubles of his country, has the same preliminary duty. He, too, must see whether it is a case for medicine or surgery, of cutaneous eruption or deep-seated cancer. And all that he does must be precisely according to his judgment of the case. Of course, if the diagnosis fails, the whole treatment will be a failure.

ACTION, ACTION, ACTION.

Next to a comprehension of the case is vigor in conduct, which is more needful in proportion as the case becomes desperate. This must be not only in the field, but also in counsel; not only against the serried front of the enemy, but against those more fatal influences which come from the lack of comprehension or the lack of courage. The same vigor which we require in our generals must be required also in our statesmen; the same spirit must animate both. No folding of the hands; no putting off till to-morrow what can be done to-day; no hesitation; no timidity; but *action, action, action*—straight-forward, manly God-like action. It is easy to see that this is required in the field; but it is no less required in every sphere of the Government from the President to the Paymaster.

THUNDERBOLTS.

In war there are some who content themselves with triumphs of prudence, instead of triumphs of courage, and spend much time in trying how not to be beaten, instead of how to beat. They are content to forego victory, if they can only escape defeat—forgetting that Fabius was only a defender and not a conqueror; that a policy which may be fit at one time may be unfit at another; that a war waged in an enemy's country cannot be defensive, nor can it prevail by any procrastination. People at home on their own soil can afford to wait. Every month, every week, every day is an ally. But we cannot wait. Not a moment can be spared. It was not in this way that those ancient commanders conducted, to whom was given the title of the "two thunderbolts of war." It was not in this way that Napoleon defeated the Austrian forces at Marengo, and shattered the Prussian power on the field of Jena.

But there are "thunderbolts" of the cabinet as well as of war. The elder Pitt, who was only a civilian, infused his own conquering soul into the British arms, making them irresistible; and the French Carnot, while in the cabinet, was said to have organized victory. Such is the statesmanship which is now needed for us. And there must be generals who will carry forward all that the most courageous statesmanship directs.

APPEAL FOR OUR SOLDIERS.

Armies and men we have of rarest quality. Better never entered a field or kept step to drum-beat. Intelligent and patriotic, they have left pleasant homes in order to offer themselves, if need be, for their country. They are no common hirelings, mere food for powder, but generous citizens who have determined that their country shall be saved. Away in camp, or battle, or hospital, let them not be forgotten. But better than gratitude, even, we owe them the protection which comes from good Generals and courageous counsels. O, God! let them not be led to useless slaughter, like sheep, and let them not be compelled to take the hazard of death from climate and exposure, as well as from ball and bayonet, without giving them at once all the allies which can be rallied to their support. In the name of humanity, and for the sake of victory, I make this appeal. But the loyal everywhere are allies to the soldier.

LOYALTY.

Does loyalty depend upon color? Is it the skin or the heart which is consulted? Do you ask the color of a benefactor? As I listen to people who higgle on the question how to treat Africans who are all ready to come to our rescue, I am reminded of that famous incident, where the Emperor of Austria, driven back by the Turks, 100,000 strong, and besieged in Vienna, which was at the point of surrender, was suddenly saved by the gallant Sobieski of Poland. The Emperor, big with imperial pride, thought chiefly of his own super-eminent position—as a Pro-Slavery Democrat thinks of his—and hesitated how to receive the Polish monarch, who was only a king, when one of his counselors said to him: "Sire, receive him as the savior of your capital." But the Emperor hardly gave to his benefactor more than a cold salute, and we are now asked to imitate this stolid ingratitude.

THE AFRICAN RACE.

Wherever I turn in this war I find the African. If you ask for strategy, I know nothing better than that of the slave Robert Smalls, who brought the Rebel steamer Planter with its armament out of Charleston, and surrendered it to our Commodore as prize of war. If you ask for successful courage, I know nothing better than that of the African Tillman, who rose upon a Rebel prize crew, and, overcoming them, carried the ship into New-York. If you ask for heroism, you will find it in that nameless African on board the Pawnee who, while passing shell from the magazine lost both his legs by a ball, but still holding the shell, cries out: "Pass up the shell—never mind me; my time is up." And if you ask for fidelity, you will find it in that slave, also without a name, who pointed out the road of safety to the harassed, retreating army of the Potomac. And if you ask for evidence of the desire for freedom, you will find it in the little slave girl, journeying North, whom Banks took on his cannon.

SLAVES MUST HELP.

Not now for the first time do I make this appeal. As early as May 28 of this year I offered the following resolution in the Senate:

"*Resolved*, That in the prosecution of the present war for the suppression of a wicked Rebellion, the time has come for the Government of the United States to appeal to the loyalty of the whole people everywhere, but especially in the Rebel districts, and to invite all, without distinction of color or class, to make their loyalty manifest by ceasing to fight or labor for the Rebels, and also by rendering every assistance in their power to the cause of the Constitution and the Union, according to their ability, whether by arms, or labor, or information, or in any other way; and since protection and allegiance are reciprocal duties dependent upon each other, it is the further duty of the Government of the United States to maintain all such loyal people, without distinction of color or class, in their rights as men, according to the principles of the Declaration of Independence."

I do not stop to discuss this resolution. You know my opinions and how I have pressed them in debate.

But you do not know that I have never failed to present them in that quarter where it was most important that they should prevail. On the 4th July, in a personal interview with the President, I said: "You need more men, not only at the North, but at the South, in the rear of the Rebels; you need the slaves. Say the word, and you can give to our armies this invaluable alliance; you can change the rear-guard of the rebellion into the advance-guard of the Union. It is now 4th July. You can make this day more sacred, and more historic, and do for it better than the Continental Congress." Had that word been spoken at that time, I cannot doubt that the salvation of our country would have then begun. Of course, such a word would have been a blast from the war trumpet, justified as a military necessity, according to the examples of history and the heart of man. And such a blast the President has now blown.

HELP FROM SLAVES CONSTITUTIONAL.

But it is said that all appeal to the slaves is unconstitutional; and it is openly assumed that Rebels who make war on the Constitution are not, like other public enemies, beyond its protection. But why this peculiar tenderness whenever Slavery is in question? Battalions may be shot down and property may be taken without due process of law, but Slavery must not be touched. The ancient Egyptians, when conquered, submitted easily to the loss of life and property; but when a Roman soldier happened to kill a cat in the streets, they rose on him and tore him limb from limb, and the excitement was so violent that the generals overlooked the outrage, for fear of insurrection. Slavery is our sacred cat, which cannot be touched without fear of insurrection. Sir, I am tired and disgusted at hearing the Constitution perpetually invoked for Slavery. According to certain persons, the Constitution is all for Slavery and nothing for Freedom. I am happy to say that while this is just the reverse is the case. There are people who keep apothecaries' scales in which they nicely weigh everything that is done for Freedom. I have no such scales when Freedom is in question; nor do I hesitate to say, that in a case of Freedom all such nicety is unconstitutional. The Constitution is not mean, stingy, and pettifogging, but it is open-handed, liberal, and just, inclining always in favor of Freedom, and enabling the Government in time of war not only to exercise any of the rights of war, including the liberation of slaves, but also to confer any largess or bounty—it may be of money, or better still, of Freedom—for services rendered. I do not dwell now on the unanswerable argument by which John Quincy Adams has placed this power beyond question. Whatever may be the provisions of the Constitution for the protection of the citizen, they are inapplicable to what is done against a public enemy. The law of an Italian city prohibited the letting of blood under penalty of death, but this was held not to apply to the surgeon who opened a vein to save the life of a citizen. In war there is no constitutional limit to the activity of the Executive, except the emergency. The safety of the people is the highest law. There is no blow which the President can strike, there is nothing he can do against the Rebellion, which is not constitutional. Only inaction can be unconstitutional.

JUSTIFIED BY HISTORIC PRECEDENTS.

Search the writers on the law of nations, and you will find an appeal to the slaves justified. Search history, whether in ancient or modern times, and you will find it justified by examples. In our revolution the appeal was made by three different British commanders—Lord Dunmore, Sir Henry Clinton, and Lord Cornwallis. I do not stop for details. That this appeal was not unsuccessful was evident from the language of Washington with regard to Dunmore, of whom he said: "His strength will increase as a snow ball by rolling, and faster, if some expedient cannot be hit upon to convince the slaves and servants of the impotency of his designs." Washington thought that if Dunmore was not crushed before Spring he would be the most formidable enemy the colonies had. That such an *appeal* would be proper is admitted by Jefferson, while describing his own individual losses from Cornwallis:

"He destroyed all my growing crops and tobacco; he burned all my barns, containing the same articles of last year. Having first taken what corn he wanted, he used, as was to be expected, all my stock of cattle, sheep, and hogs, for the sustenance of his army, and carried off all the horses capable of service. *He carried off also about thirty slaves. Had this been to give them freedom, he would have done right.* ... From an estimate made at the time, on the best information I could collect, I suppose the State of Virginia lost under Lord Cornwallis's hands, that year, about thirty thousand slaves." —*Letter to Dr. Gordon.*

It would be difficult to imagine testimony stronger. Here was a sufferer justly indignant for himself and State; but he does not doubt that an enemy would do right in carrying off slaves to give them freedom.

APPEAL TO SLAVES UNAVAILING—THEN WHY NOT TRY?

But admitting that an appeal to slaves in support of the Union is Constitutional, and also according to the examples of history, it is said that it will be unavailing; for the slaves will not hearken to it. Then why not try? It can do no harm, and it will at least give us a good name. But if we are not beyond learning from the enemy, we shall see that the generals most hated on our side, and like Adams and Hancock in the Revolution, specially excepted from pardon, are Phelps and Hunter; plainly because the ideas of these generals were more feared than any battery or strategy. Of this be assured. The opponents of an appeal to the slaves are not anxious because it will fail. It is only because it may be successful that they oppose it. They fear that it will reach the slaves, rather than that it will not reach them.

IT WILL TAKE EFFECT AMONG SLAVES—SLAVE TELEGRAPH.

But look at it candidly and you cannot deny that it must produce an effect. It is idle to say that its influence will be bounded by our jurisdiction. When the mill-gates are lifted all the water above, in its most distant sources, hurries on its way; and so will the slaves. Remote kingdoms trembled at the Pope's excommunication and interdict; and an elegant historian has described the thunders of the Vatican intermingling with the thunders of war. All Christendom shook when Luther nailed his propositions on the Church door of Wittenberg. But an appeal to our slaves will be hardly less prevailing. Do you ask how it would be known? The slave telegraph is not as active as ours; but it is hardly less sure. It takes eight days for a dispatch from Fortress Monroe to the Gulf of Mexico. The glad tidings of Freedom will travel with the wind; with the sun; with the light; and will gradually quicken and inspire the whole mass. Secret societies, already formed among the slaves, will be the heralds. That I do not speak without authority, I ask you to listen to the words of John Adams, taken from his diary, under date of 24th September, 1775:

"The Georgia delegates gave a melancholy account of the States of Georgia and South Carolina. They said if one thousand regular troops should land in Georgia, and their commander be furnished with arms and clothes enough, and proclaim freedom to all the negroes who would join his camp, twenty thousand would join it from those two provinces in a fortnight. The negroes have a wonderful art of communicating intelligence among themselves. It will run several hundreds of miles in a week or fortnight." —*Writings of John Adams, vol. 2, p. 428.*

This is testimony. The destructive avalanche of the Alps is sometimes started by the winding of a horn, and a structure so irrational as Slavery will tremble at a sound.

SLAVES ENCOURAGED—MASTERS DISCOURAGED.

From such an appeal, two things must ensue: first, the slaves will be encouraged in loyalty; secondly, the masters will be discouraged in disloyalty. Slave labor, which is the mainspring and nursery of Rebel supplies, without which the Rebellion must starve, will be disorganized, while a panic spreads among slave-masters absent from their homes. The most audacious Rebels will lose their audacity, and instead of hurrying onward to deal parricidal blows at their country, will hurry backward to defend their own firesides. The Rebellion will lose its power. It will be hamstrung.

PANIC AMONG MASTERS.

That such a panic would ensue is attested by the confession of the South Carolina delegation in the old Continental Congress, as appears by its Secret Journal, under date of 29th March, 1779, that this State was "*unable* to make any effectual efforts with militia by reason of the great proportion of citizens necessary to remain at home to prevent insurrection among the negroes, and to prevent the desertion of them to the enemy." It is attested also by the concurring testimony of Southern men, in other days—especially in those remarkable words of John Randolph—that the fire-bell of Richmond does not toll at midnight, without the mother clasping her infant to the breast, fearful that the slaves had risen. It is attested also by the actual condition of things, when John Brown entered Virginia; as pictured in the familiar words:

He captured Harper's Ferry
With his nineteen men so few,
And he frightened Old Virginny
'Till she trembled through and through.

In asserting the efficacy of this appeal, I ground myself on no visionary theories or vain hopes, but on the nature of man and authentic history. To doubt its efficacy is to doubt that man is man, with a constant desire for liberty as for life, and it is also to doubt the unquestionable instances in our own history, where this desire has been displayed by African slaves. That a Government, exposed to the assaults of a merciless barbarian foe, should so long reject this irresistible alliance, is among the questions which will excite the astonishment of future ages.

OBJECTIONS TO PROCLAMATION.

Do you ask the reasons alleged against this appeal? They all resolve themselves into objections of fact. The President by his Proclamation has already answered them practically; but I shall take them up in detail.

BORDER STATES.

I. The first objection, and most often-repeated, is one which it is difficult to treat with patience. We are told that such an appeal will offend the Border States, and that, in this moment of trial, we must do as they tell us. It is of course slave-masters who speak for the Border States; and permit me to say, such persons, continuing to serve Slavery, are not competent witnesses with regard to it. Believing in Slavery, wedded to Slavery, they are as incompetent to testify when it is in question, as husband and wife are incompetent to testify for each other. Just in proportion as we have followed them thus far we have been misled, and we shall continue to be misled so long as we follow them. Their influence has been perpetual paralysis. Nobody can counsel safely at this moment who adheres to Slavery or who fails to see Slavery as the origin and main-spring of the Rebellion. It is well known that for a long time in England all the efforts against Slavery, led by Wilberforce and Clarkson, were discountenanced and opposed by the slave-master in the distant islands. To the proposition what it might, whether to abridge, to mitigate or ameliorate, there was always one steady dissent. Put not your trust in slave-masters; do not hearken to their promises; do not follow their counsels. Such is the plain lesson of English history—of French history—of Dutch history—of every country which has dealt with this question; ay, of Russian history at this very moment; and such also is the positive caution of English statesmen. On this point we have the concurring testimony of three nations, each of whom is an authority. It is all embodied in a brief passage of a speech by Lord Brougham:

"I entirely concur in the observation of Mr. Burke, repeated and more happily expressed by Mr. Canning, that the masters of slaves are not to be trusted with making laws upon Slavery; that nothing they do is ever found effective; and that if by some miracle they do [illegible] resolution, it is always found to want what Mr. Burke calls the *executory principle*; it fails to execute itself."

These are emphatic words; and as often as I am reminded of the opinions of slave-masters on our present duties, when Slavery is in question, I think of them as a solemn warning, confirmed by all the teachings of experience, early and late, in our own country.

OFFICERS WILL FLING DOWN ARMS.

II. Another objection to this appeal is that officers in our army will fling down their arms. Very well. Let the traitors fling down their arms; the sooner the better. They are unworthy to bear arms, and should be delivered up to the hissing and execration of mankind. But I will not dishonor officers, with the commission of the United States, by such an imputation on their loyalty or common sense. As officers they must know their duty too well, and, as intelligent men, they must know that the slaves are calculated to be their best and surest allies.

"SIDE ISSUE."

III. Another objection is that Slavery is a "side issue," which must not be touched until the war is ended. But these wise objectors forget that it is precisely in order to end the war that Slavery is to be touched, and that they who oppose this effort, they make a "side issue" in behalf of Slavery calculated to weaken the National arm.

SLAVE INSURRECTION.

IV. Another objection has its origin in pity, that the Rebels may be saved from a slave insurrection. God forbid that I should fail in any duty of humanity, or tenderness even; but I know no principle of war or reason, by which our Rebels should be saved from the natural consequences of their own conduct. When they rose against a paternal government, they set the example of insurrection, which has carried death to so many firesides. They cannot complain if their slaves, with better reason, follow it. But this whole objection proceeds on a mistaken idea of the African slave. The story of St. Domingo, so often quoted against him, testifies to his humanity. It was only when Napoleon, in an evil hour, sought to re-enslave him, that those scenes of blood occurred which exhibit less the cruelty of the slave than the atrocious purpose of the white man. The African is not cruel, vindictive, or harsh; but gentle, forgiving, and kind. Such is authentic history; nor does it appear, when the slaves left their masters, on the appeal of the British commanders, during our Revolution, that they were guilty of any excess. It is true that labor was disorganized and the whole community weakened; and this is what we seek to accomplish in our Rebel States.

SLAVES WILL OVERFLOW NORTH.

V. And yet one more objection is sometimes advanced. It is said that an appeal to the slaves will cause them to overflow into the North, where they will compete with other labor. This ill-considered and trivial objection subordinates the suppression of the Rebellion to a question of labor, when, to a candid observer, it is clear that no such question can arise. There is no danger of any such overflow into the North. It is precisely the pressure of Slavery, and not the license of Freedom, that now causes the overflow that occurs. If Slavery were removed, the Africans would go back instead of coming here.

OBJECTIONS ALL ANSWERED.

Such are the objections of fact, so far as any exist within my knowledge. If any other has been made, I do not know it. I ask you frankly, have I not answered them?

SUCCESS ONLY THROUGH EMANCIPATION.

But, fellow-citizens, I shall not leave the argument at this stage. It is not enough to show that slaves can render us important assistance, by labor, by information, or by arms, and that there is no reasonable objection to calling upon them with other loyalists in support of the Union. The case is stronger still. *Without the aid of the slaves, this war cannot be ended successfully.* Their alliance is, therefore, a necessity. In making this assertion I feel the responsibility I assume; nor do I assume it lightly. But the time has come when the truth must be told. Let me be understood. War is proverbially uncertain, and I will not doubt that forces may gain light upon our arms. The force of the Rebellion may be broken even without an appeal to the slaves. But I am sure that with the slaves our victory will be more prompt, while without them it can never be effectual completely to crush out the Rebellion. It is not enough to beat armies. Rebel communities, environed against the Union, must be reclaimed, and a wide-spread region must be pacified. This can be done only by the removal of the cause of all this trouble, and the consequent assimilation of the people, so that all shall be another mass. If Slavery be regarded as a disease, it must be extirpated by knife and cautery, for only in this way can the healthful operations of national life be restored. If it be regarded as a motive, it must be expelled from the system, that it may no longer exercise its disturbing influence. So long as Slavery continues, the States in which it exists will fly madly from the Union; but with the destruction of Slavery, they will lose all such motive, and will rather prefer to nestle under its wing. The Slave States, by the influence of Slavery, are now *centrifugal*; but with Slavery out of the system, these same States will be *centripetal*. Such is the law of their being. And it should be the policy of the Government at this time to take advantage of this law, for the benefit of the Union. Nay, from the necessity of the case, this should be done.

FIRE IN THE REAR.

A united people cannot be conquered. Defeated on the battle-field, they will remain sullen and revengeful, ready for another Rebellion. This is the lesson of history. Even Hannibal, after crushing in the field all the armies of Rome and roaming at will throughout Italy, was obliged to confess the inadequacy of his triumphs, and he appealed for help to the subjects of Rome, exciting them to insurrection and arousing them against the Roman power. To this long-cherished plan were directed all the energies which he could spare from battle; believing that in this way his enemy could be brought under a double fire. From the beginning of our war, we have assumed, as an element of strength, the presence in the Slave States of large numbers devoted to the Union, who would be ready at the proper moment to coöperate with the National forces. It is true that the people of the Slave States are not united, and that among them there are large numbers ready at call to uphold the Union; but these faithful Unionists are not white. The Unionists of the South are black. Let these be rallied, and the Rebellion will be exposed, not only to a fire in front, but also to a fire in the rear. The two together are necessary to success. The two together are necessary to the operations of war. The Union army thus far is like a single blade of a pair of scissors, which, though of choicest steel with sharpest edge, must be comparatively useless. Let the other blade be conjoined, and the instrument will be perfect, warranted to cut. The scissors of Fate could cut not more surely.

EFFECTIVE FINALITY OF THE WAR.

Is not our duty clear? And is not the President completely vindicated? By Emancipation, we not only hasten the war to a close, but we give to it that effective *finality* which will prevent it from breaking forth anew, and which can be obtained in no other way. The head of the hydra will be destroyed, and its root exterminated, so that it cannot show itself again. Without Emancipation, the whole contest is delivered over to present uncertainty, while the Future is left to glare with all the horrors of civil strife unsuppressed. There is a chapter of Don Quixote entitled, "A Conclusion in which Nothing is Concluded;" and this will be the proper title for the history of this war if Slavery is allowed to endure. If you would trample down the Rebellion, you must trample down Slavery, and, believe me, it must be completely done. Among the terrible pictures of Dante is that chapter of Caiphas, the High Priest of the Jews, who, as a penalty for his sacrifice of the Savior, was stretched on the floor of hell, where all who passed must tread on him.

Naked athwart the pathway he must lie,
Condemned, as thou perceivest, to undergo
The weight of every one who passes by.

Such should be the final fate of Slavery, naked and dishonored, stretched where all may tread upon it. Never could the Rights of War be employed more justly than to create this doom.

PROCLAMATION THE HERALD OF PEACE.

It was easy to see from the beginning that this Rebellion had its origin in Slavery; that without Slavery it never could have broken forth; that when begun, it was continued only through Slavery; that Slavery was at once the curse that maddened, the principle that governed, and the power that sustained, and the Oligarchy of slave-masters, 350,000 all told, were the criminals through whom all this direful wickedness was organized and waged. Such is the unquestionable diagnosis of the case, which history will recognize, and which a wise statesmanship must have seen promptly. Not to see Slavery in this guilty character was a mistake, and every really brave [illegible] answered for it. All are agreed now that Buchanan played into the hands of the Rebellion: when, declaring that there can be no coercion of a State, he refused to touch the Rebellion. Alas! alas! We, too, may play into the hands of the Rebellion, when, out of strange and incomprehensible forbearance, we refuse to touch Slavery, which is the very life of the Rebellion. Pardon these allusions, which I make in no spirit of criticism, but simply that I may accumulate new motives for that Proclamation, which I rejoice to welcome as the herald of Peace.

"GENERAL" EMANCIPATION IS THE BEST GENERAL.

There are many Generals already in the field, upward of thirty Major-Generals, and two hundred Brigadiers; but, meritorious and brave as they may be, there is a General better than all, whom the President promises to commission. I mean General Emancipation.

FORCE ALONE CANNOT CONQUER WITHOUT IDEAS.

It is common to speak of God as on the side of the heavy battalions. Whatever may be the truth of this saying, it does not contain the whole truth. Heavy battalions are something; but they are not everything. Even if they prevail on the battle-field, which is not always the case, the victory which they compel is not final. It is impotent to secure that tranquillity which is essential to national life. Mind is above matter; right is more than force; and it is vain to attempt to conquer merely by matter or by force. If this can be done in small affairs, it cannot be in large affairs, for these will yield only to moral influences. Napoleon was the great master of war, and yet, from his utterances at St. Helena, the legacy of his transcendent experience, comes this confession: "The more I study the world the more am I convinced of the inability of *brute force* to create anything durable." And another Frenchman, of subtle thought and perfect integrity, whose name is linked forever with American institutions, De Tocqueville, has paid a similar tribute to truth. "Force," says he, "is never more than a transient element of success. A government which should only be able to crush its enemies on the field of battle would very soon be destroyed." Surely, in these authoritative words of the warrior and the thinker, there is a warning to us not to put trust in batteries or bayonets, while an unconquerable instinct makes us all confess that might does not constitute right.

Let the war end on the battle-field alone, and it will be only in appearance that it will end; yet in reality. Time will be gained by new efforts, and Slavery will coil itself to spring again. The Rebellion may seem to be vanquished, and yet it will triumph. The Union may seem to conquer, and yet it will succumb. The Republic may seem to be saved, and yet it will be lost, handed over a prey to that injustice which, so long as it exists, must challenge the judgments of a righteous God.

PEACE THROUGH FREEDOM.

Thus for the sake of Peace, which we all desire, do I now plead for Freedom, through which alone Peace can be secured. Are you earnest for Peace? then must you be earnest for Freedom also. Would you uphold the Union against treason? then must you uphold Freedom, without which bloody treason will flourish over us. But Freedom has been adopted by Congress and proclaimed by the President as one of the agencies in the prosecution of the war. Therefore, it must be maintained with all our souls and all our hearts and all our minds. The hour of debate has passed; the hour of duty has come. In opposing solemn acts of Congress, which, according to the Constitution, are now the supreme law of the land passed for the national defense; in opposing the Proclamation of the President; nay, in discouraging Freedom, you are as bad as if you discouraged enlistments. It is through Freedom, as well as the arms of our soldiers, that the war will be waged; and the same loyalty which supports the one is now due to the other. The discouragement of enlistments is recognized as seditious and traitorous; but the discouragement of this other force adopted by the Government for the suppression of the Rebellion is only another form of sedition and treason, which an indignant patriotism will spurn. Emancipation is now a war measure, and it must be sustained as you sustain an army in the field.

"LET MY PEOPLE GO."

If the instincts of patriotism did not prompt this support, I should find a sufficient motive in that duty which we all owe to the Supreme Ruler, God Almighty, whose visitations upon our country are now so fearful. Not rashly would I make myself the interpreter of His will; and yet I am not blind. According to a venerable maxim of jurisprudence, Whoso would have Equity must do Equity; and God plainly requires Equity at our hands. We cannot expect success while we set at nought this requirement, proclaimed in His divine character, in the dictates of reason and in the examples of history; proclaimed also in all the events of this protracted war. Great judgments have fallen upon the country; plagues have been let loose; rivers have been turned into blood, and there is a great cry throughout the land, for there is not a house where there is not one dead; and at each judgment we seem to hear that terrible voice which sounded in the ears of Pharaoh: "Thus saith the Lord God of the Hebrews: Let my people go, that they may serve me." I know not how others are touched; but I cannot hear of a calamity to our arms—of a noble soldier lost to his country—of a bereavement in a family—of a youthful son brought home dead to his mother, without catching the warning: "Let my people go." Nay, every wound, every sorrow, every hardship—all that we are compelled to bear in taxation, in want, in derangement of business, has a voice saying: "Let my people go."

WAR CHANGED IN CHARACTER, NOT IN OBJECT.

And now, thank God, the word has been spoken; a greater word was never spoken. Emancipation has begun, and our country is already elevated and glori-

ned. The war in which we are now engaged has not changed in *object*, but it has changed in *character*. Its object now, as at the beginning, is simply to put down the rebellion; but its character is derived from the new force at last enlisted, which must not only stamp itself upon all that is done, but absorb the whole war to itself, even as the rod of Aaron swallowed up all other rods. Vain will it be again to delude European nations into the foolish belief that Slavery has nothing to do with the war; that it is a war for empire on one side and independence on the other; and that all generous ideas are on the side of the rebellion. And vain also will be the other European cry, whether from an intemperate press or the cautious lips of statesmen, that separation is inevitable, and that our Government is doomed to witness the dismemberment of the Republic. With this new alliance, all such forebodings will be falsified; the wishes of the Fathers will be fulfilled, and those Rights of Human Nature, which were the declared object of our Revolution, will be vindicated. Thus inspired, the sword of Washington—that sword which, according to his last will and testament, was to be drawn only in self-defense or in defense of country and its rights—will once more marshal our armies to victory, while our flag, wherever it floats, will give freedom to all beneath its folds, and its proud inscription will be at last triumphantly fulfilled, "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

WAR FOR ALL MANKIND.

But, fellow-citizens, the war which we wage is not merely for ourselves; it is for all mankind. Slavery yet lingers in Brazil, and beneath the Spanish flag in those two golden possessions, Cuba and Porto Rico; but nowhere can it survive its extinction here. Therefore we conquer for Liberty everywhere. In ending Slavery here, we open its gates all over the world and let the oppressed go free. Nor is this all. In saving the Republic, we shall save civilization. Man throughout his long pilgrimage on earth has been compelled to suffer much; but Slavery is the heaviest burden which he has been called to bear; it is the only burden which our country has been called to bear. Let it drop, and our happy country, with Humanity in her train, all changed in raiment and in countenance like the Christian Pilgrim, will hurry upward to the celestial gate. If thus far our example has failed, it is simply because of Slavery. It was vain to proclaim our unparalleled prosperity, the comfort diffused among a numerous people, resources without stint, or even the education of our children; the enemies of the Republic simply said, "There is Slavery"; and our example became powerless. But let Slavery disappear, and this same example will be of irresistible might. Without firing a gun or writing a dispatch, it will revolutionize the world.

Therefore the battle which we now fight belongs to the grandest events of history. It constitutes one of those epochs from which Humanity will date. It is one of the battles of the ages—as when the millions of Persia were driven back from Greece, or when the Mohammedans, victors in Africa and Spain, were arrested in France by Charles Martel, and Western Europe was saved to Christianity. In such a cause no effort can be too great, no faith can be too determined. To die for country is pleasant and honorable. But all who die for country now, die also for Humanity. Wherever they lie, in bloody fields, they will be remembered as the heroes through whom the Republic was saved and Civilization established forever.

But there are duties elsewhere than in bloody conflict. Each of us, in his place at home, by his best efforts, can do something, not only to sustain the soldier in the field, but also to sustain that sublime edict which will be to the soldier both sword and buckler, while it gives to the conflict all the inspiration of a great idea. In this hour of trial, let none of us fail. Above all, let none of us go over to the enemy, even should his tents for a moment be pitched in Faneuil Hall; and do not forget that there can be but two parties—the party of the country, with the President for its head, and with Emancipation for its glorious watchword; and the party of the Rebellion, with Jefferson Davis for its head, and no other watchword than Slavery.

Mr. Sumner spoke about two hours, and was frequently applauded, and subjected to occasional interruptions from his opponents.

Upon the conclusion of his speech a loud call was made for George Francis Train, who, with many of his friends, was present.

Mr. Train took the platform, and, after refusing to yield it, was carried off by the police, who were in attendance.

From The Atlantic Monthly for October.

The Battle Autumn of 1862.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

The flags of war like storm-birds fly,
The charging trumpets blow;
Yet rolls no thunder in the sky,
No earthquake strives below.

And, calm and patient, Nature keeps
Her ancient promise well,
Though o'er her bloom and greenness sweeps
The battle's breath of hell.

And still she walks in golden hours
Through harvest-happy farms,
And still she wears her fruits and flowers
Like jewels on her arms.

What mean the gladness of the plain,
This joy of eve and morn,
The mirth that shakes the beard of grain
And yellow locks of corn?

Ah! eyes may well be full of tears,
And hearts with hate are hot;
But even-paced come round the years,
And Nature changes not.

She meets with smiles our bitter grief,
With songs our groans of pain;
She mocks with tint of flower and leaf
The war-fields crimson stain.

Still, in the cannon's pause, we hear
Her sweet thanksgiving-psalm;
Too near to God for doubt or fear,
She shares th' eternal calm.

She knows the seed lies safe below
The fires that blast and burn;
For all the tears of blood we sow
She waits the rich return.

She sees with clearer eyes than ours
The good of suffering born—
The hearts that blossom like her flowers,
And ripen like her corn.

Oh, give to us, in times like these,
The vision of her eyes;
And make her fields and fruited trees
Our golden prophecies!

Oh, give to us her finer ear!
Above this stormy din,
We, too, would hear the bells of cheer
Ring peace and freedom in!

The Haytian John Brown Fund—Notes on John Brown's Men.

The amount of $2,721 45 has been disbursed by Mr. Redpath to John Brown's family and friends. There remains to be distributed $628 02.

Of the five followers of John Brown who escaped from Harper's Ferry, only three now survive—Owen Brown, F. J. Meriam, and O. P. Anderson. Tidd joined Burnside's expedition, and died at Roanoke Island on the eve of a victory; Barclay Coppoc, whose brother was executed at Charlestown, was one of the victims of the Platte Bridge atrocity. John Brown, Cook, Thompson, and Leary all leave widows, all poor. Leeman, Kagi, Hazlitt, Tidd, Copeland, and, it is believed, Stevens, also leave parents, all poor.

Mrs. Hazlitt has given four sons to the Federal army. One was wounded at Gaines's Mill, and we are told that the last seen of another, "he was fighting the Rebels hand to hand like a tiger."

The brother of Tidd is in the Western army.

Owen Brown is physically unfit for military duty; John, jr., was in Montgomery's regiment until sickness compelled him to resign. His place is now filled by Mr. Hoyt, the young Massachusetts lawyer who volunteered to defend John Brown at Charlestown.

The mother of the Coppocs is old, infirm, poor, childless and almost blind. Europe and America have produced many heroic women, but it is doubtful whether the annals of Rome, England or America preserve the memory of a truer heroine than this blind old mother.

The two men, Logan and Fitzhugh, who seized Cook as he was escaping North, after winning his confidence as masons, are both in jail, one in a felon's cell, the other under guard as a traitor; and both will probably be hanged, as Cook said they would. Copeland, the father of the colored man who was hanged at Charlestown, announced that he was in a regiment on the spot where his son was murdered.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

VICTOR HUGO.

LES MISERABLES: A NOVEL BY VICTOR HUGO. Part I. Fantine. II. Cosette. III. Marius. IV. St. Denis. V. Jean Valjean.

Such works as this appear but once in a century. "Les Miserables" is too humbly designated a novel by its author, for the novel is but a screen behind which the master sits proclaiming as with authority the grandest and most vital truths. The Parables of Christ have had in essence and purpose no more successful imitation. Victor Hugo is in the decline of life; he has been an author of mark for more than a quarter of a century; he is an exile and outlaw because he is a republican and will not abjure his faith; yet not a trace of bitterness, of narrowness, deforms these august volumes. Royalist, imperialist, aristocrat, conservative, may peruse them without aversion, for their author has risen through observation, reflection, experience, suffering, to that serene hight whence is comprehended the good in evil, the truth in seeming falsehood, and the benignant uses which Omniscient Wisdom extracts from human frailty, hypocrisy, bigotry and crime. Hear him state the case of Bourbon Conservatism:

The Restoration had been one of those intermediate phases, difficult of definition, in which there are fatigue, buzzings, murmurs, slumber, tumult, and which are nothing more nor less than the arrival of a great nation at a halting-place. These periods are peculiar, and deceive the politicians who would take advantage of them. At first, the nation asks only for repose; men have but one thirst, for peace; they have but one ambition, to be little. That is a translation of being quiet. Great events, great fortunes, great ventures, great men, thank God, they have seen enough of them; they have been overhead in them. They would exchange Cæsar for Prusias, and Napoleon for the King of Yvetot. "What a good little king he was!" They have walked since daybreak; it is the evening of a long and rough day; they made the first relay with Mirabeau, the second with Robespierre, the third with Bonaparte; they are thoroughly exhausted. Every one of them asks for a bed.

Devotions wearied out, heroisms grown old, ambitions fulfilled, fortunes made, all seek, demand, implore, solicit, what? A place to lie down! They have it. They take possession of peace, quietness, and leisure; they are content. At the same time, however, certain facts arise, compel recognition, and knock at the door on their side, also. These facts have sprung from revolutions and wars; they exist, they live, they have a right to install themselves in society, and they do install themselves; and the most of the time the facts are pioneers and quartermasters that merely prepare the ground for principles.

Then, this is what appears to the political philosopher.

At the same time that weary men demand repose, accomplished facts demand guarantees. Guarantees to facts are the same thing as repose to men.

This is what England demanded of the Stuarts after the Protector; this is what France demanded of the Bourbons after the Empire.

These guarantees are a necessity of the times. They must be accorded. The princes "grant" them, but in reality it is the force of circumstances which gives them. A profound truth, and a piece of useful knowledge, of which the Stuarts had no suspicion in 1662, and of which the Bourbons had not even a glimpse in 1814. * * * * * *

They were surly with the nineteenth century. They made a sour face at every development of the nation. To adopt a trivial word, that is to say, a popular and a true one, they looked glum. The people saw it.

They believed that they were strong, because the Empire had been swept away before them like a scene at a theater. They did not perceive that they themselves had been brought in in the same way. They did not see that they also were in that hand which had taken off Napoleon. * * *

When its hour seemed come, the Restoration, supposing itself victorious over Bonaparte, and rooted in the country, that is to say, thinking itself strong and thinking itself deep, took its resolution abruptly and risked its throw. One morning it rose in the face of France, and, lifting up its voice, it denied the collective title and the individual title, sovereignty to the nation, liberty to the citizen. In other words, it denied to the nation what made it a nation, and to the citizen what made him a citizen.

This is the essence of those famous acts which are called the ordinances of July.

The Restoration fell.

It fell justly. We must say, however, that it had not been absolutely hostile to all forms of progress. Some grand things were done in its presence.

Under the Restoration, the Nation became accustomed to discussion with calmness, which was wanting in the Republic; and to grandeur in peace, which was wanting in the Empire. France, free and strong, had been an encouraging spectacle to the other peoples of Europe. The Revolution had had its say under Robespierre; the cannon had had its say under Bonaparte; under Louis XVIII. and Charles X. intelligence in its turn found speech. The wind ceased, the torch was relighted. The pure light of mind was seen trembling upon the serene summits. A magnificent spectacle, full of use and charm. For fifteen years there were seen at work, in complete peace, and openly in public places, these great principles, so old to the thinker, so new to the statesman; equality before the law, freedom of conscience, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, the accessibility of every function to every aptitude. This went on thus until 1830. The Bourbons were an instrument of civilization, which broke in the hands of Providence.

The fall of the Bourbons was full of grandeur, not on their part, but on the part of the nation. They left the throne with gravity, but without authority; their descent into the night was not one of those solemn disappearances which leave a dark emotion to history; it was neither the spectral calmness of Charles I., nor the eagle cry of Napoleon. They went away, that is all. They laid off the crown, and did not keep the halo. They were worthy, but they were not august. They fell short, to some extent, of the majesty of their misfortune. * * * They carried with them respect, but not regret. The Bourbons, as we have said, their misfortune was greater than they. They faded away in the horizon.

Now let us hear how calmly and largely he states the case of the troglydyte mob rising armed to upheave what are esteemed the very bases of Social Order in the fearful Parisian insurrection of June, 1848:

It sometimes happens that, even against principles, even against liberty, equality, and fraternity, even against universal suffrage, even against the government of all by all, from the depths of its anguish, of its discouragements, of its privations, of its fevers, of its distresses, of its miasmas, of its ignorance, of its darkness, that great madman, the rabble, protests, and the populace gives battle to the people.

The vagabonds attack the common right; the ochlocracy rises against the demos.

Those are mournful days; for there is always a certain amount of right even in this madness, there is suicide in this duel; and these words, which are intended for insults—vagabonds, rabble, ochlocracy, populace—indicate, alas! rather the fault of those who reign than the fault of those who suffer; rather the fault of the privileged than the fault of the outcasts.

As for us, we never pronounce these words save with sorrow and with respect, for when philosophy fathoms the facts to which they correspond, it often finds in them many grandeurs among the miseries. Athens was an ochlocracy; the vagabonds made Holland; the populace more than once saved Rome; and the rabble followed Jesus Christ.

There is no thinker who has not sometimes contemplated the nether magnificences.

The exasperations of this multitude which suffers and which bleeds, its violences in misconstruction of the principles which are its life, its forcible resistance to the law, are popular *coups d'état*, and must be repressed. The honest man devotes himself to it, and, for very love for that multitude, he battles against it. But how excusable he feels it, even while opposing it! how he venerates it, even while resisting it! It is one of those rare moments when, in doing what we have to do, we feel something which disconcerts and which almost dissuades from going further; we persist, we are compelled to; but the conscience, though satisfied, is sad, and the performance of the duty is marred by an oppression of heart.

June, 1848, was, let us hasten to say, a thing apart, and almost impossible to class in the philosophy of history. All that we have just said must be set aside when we consider that extraordinary *émeute* in which was felt the sacred anxiety of Labor demanding its rights. It must be put down, and that was duty, for it attacked the Republic. But, at bottom, what was June, 1848? A revolt of the people against itself.

Let us be permitted for a moment to arrest the reader's attention upon the two absolutely unique barricades which characterized that insurrection.

One obstructed the entrance to the Faubourg Saint Antoine; the other defended the approaches of the Faubourg du Temple; those before whom arose, under the bright blue sky of June, these two frightful masterpieces of civil war, will never forget them.

The barricade Saint Antoine was monstrous; it was three stories high and seven hundred feet long. It barred from one corner to the other the vast mouth of the Faubourg, that is to say, three streets; ravined, jagged, notched, abrupt, indented with an immense rent, buttressed with mounds which were themselves bastions, pushing out capes here and there, strongly supported by the two great promontories of houses of the Faubourg, it rose like a cyclopean embankment at the foot of the terrible square which saw the 14th of July. Nineteen barricades stood at intervals along the streets in the rear of this mother barricade. Merely from seeing it, you felt in the Faubourg the immense, agonizing suffering which had reached that extreme moment when distress rushes into catastrophe. Of what was this barricade made? Of the ruins of three six-story houses, torn down for the purpose, said some. Of the prodigy of all passions, said others. It had the woeful aspect of all the works of hatred: Ruin. You might say: who built that? You might also say: who destroyed that? It was the improvization of ebullition. Here! that door! that grating! that shed! that casement! that broken furnace! that cracked pot! Bring all! throw on all! push, roll, dig, dismantle, overturn, tear down all! It was the collaboration of the pavement, the pebble, the timber, the iron bar, the chip, the broken square, the stripped chair, the cabbage stump, the scrap, the rag, and the malediction. It was great and it was little. It was the bottomless pit parodied upon the spot by chaos come again. The mass with the atom; the side wall thrown down and the broken dish; a menacing fraternization of all rubbish. Sisyphus had cast in his rock and Job his potsherd. Upon the whole, terrible. It was the acropolis of the ragamuffins. Carts overturned, roughened the slope; an immense dray was displayed there, crosswise, the axle pointing to the sky, and seemed a scar upon that tumultuous façade; an omnibus cheerily hoisted by main strength to the very top of the pile, as if the architects of that savagery would add sauciness to terror, presented its unharnessed poll to unknown horses of the air. This gigantic mass, the alluvium of émeute, brought before the mind an Ossa upon Pelion of all the revolutions; '93 upon '89, the 9th Thermidor upon the 10th of August, the 18th Brumaire upon the 21st of January, Vendémiaire upon Prairial, 1848 upon 1830. The place deserved the pains, and that barricade was worthy to appear on the very spot where the Bastile had disappeared. Were the ocean to make dykes, it would build them thus. The fury of the flood was imprinted upon that misshapen obstruction. What flood? The multitude. You would have thought you saw uproar petrified. You would have thought you heard, upon that barricade, as if there they had been upon their hive, the humming of the enormous black bees of progress by force. Was it a thicket? was it a Bacchanal? was it a fortress? Dizziness seemed to have built it by flappings of its wing. There was something of the cloaca in this redoubt, and something of Olympus in this jumble. You saw there, in a chaos full of despair, rafters from roofs, patches from garrets with their wall paper, window sashes with all their glass planted in the rubbish awaiting artillery, chimneys torn down, wardrobes, tables, benches, a howling topsy-turvey, and those thousand beggarly things, the refuse even of the mendicant, which contain at once fury and nothingness. One would have said that it was the tatters of a people, tatters of wood, of iron, of bronze, of stone, and that the Faubourg Sainte Antoine had swept them there to its door by one colossal sweep of the broom, making of its misery its barricade. Logs shaped like chopping blocks, dislocated chains, wooden frames with brackets having the form of gibbets, wheels projecting horizontally from the rubbish, amalgamated with this edifice of anarchy the forbidding form of the old tortures suffered by the people. The barricade Sainte Antoine made a weapon of everything; all that civil war can throw at the head of society came from it; it was not battle, it was paroxysm; the carbines which defended that stronghold, among which were some blunderbusses, scattered bits of delft-ware, knuckle-bones, coat buttons, even table castors, dangerous projectiles on account of the copper. This barricade was furious; it threw up to the clouds an inexpressible clamor; at certain moments, defying the army, it covered itself with multitude and with tempest; a mob of flaming heads crowned it; a swarming filled it; its crest was thorny with muskets, with swords, with clubs, with axes, with pikes, and with bayonets; a huge red flag fluttered in the wind; there were heard cries of command, songs of attack, the roll of the drum, the sobs of women, and the dark wild laughter of the starving. It was huge and living; and, as from the back of an electric beast, there came from it a crackling of thunders. The spirit of revolution covered with its cloud that summit whereon growled this voice of the people which is like the voice of God; a strange majesty emanated from that titanic hodful of refuse. It was a garbage heap, and it was Sinai.

As we have before said, it attacked in the name of the Revolution, what? The Revolution. This barricade, chance, disorder, bewilderment, misunderstanding, the unknown, had opposed to it the Constituent Assembly, the sovereignty of the people, universal suffrage, the nation, the Republic; and it was the Carmagnole defying the Marseillaise.

An insane, but heroic defiance, for this old Faubourg is a hero.

The Faubourg and its redoubt lent each other aid. The Faubourg put its shoulder to the redoubt, the redoubt braced itself upon the Faubourg. The huge barricade extended like a cliff upon which broke the strategy of the Generals of Africa. Its caverns, its excrescences, its warts, its humps, made grimaces, so to speak, and sneered beneath the smoke. Grape vanished there in the shapeless; shells sank in, were swallowed up, were engulfed; bullets succeeded only in boring holes; of what use to cannonade chaos? And regiments, accustomed to the most savage sights of war, looked with anxious eye upon this kind of wild beast redoubt, by its bristling, a wild boar, and by its enormity, a mountain.

A mile from there, at the corner of the Rue du Temple which runs into the Boulevard near the Chateau d'Eau, if you advanced your head boldly beyond the point formed by the front of the Dallemagne warehouse, you perceived in the distance, beyond the canal, in the street which mounts the slopes of Belleville, at the culminating point of the hill a strange wall reaching the second story of the house fronts, a sort of hyphen between the houses on the right and the houses on the left, as if the street had folded back its highest wall, to shut itself abruptly in. This wall was built of paving-stones. It was straight, correct, cold, perpendicular, levelled with the square, built by the line, aligned by the plummet. Cement doubtless there was none, but as in certain Roman walls, that did not weaken its rigid architecture. From its hight its depth could be guessed. The entablature was mathematically parallel to the base. Here and there could be distinguished, on the gray surface, loopholes almost invisible, which resembled black threads. These loopholes were separated from each other by equal intervals. The street was deserted as far as could be seen. Every window and every door closed. In the background rose this obstruction, which made of the street a cul-de-sac; an immovable and quiet wall; nobody could be seen, nothing could be heard; not a cry, not a sound, not a breath. A sepulcher.

The dazzling June sun flooded this terrible thing with light.

This was the barricade of the Faubourg du Temple.

As soon as the ground was reached and it was seen, it was impossible, even for the boldest, not to become thoughtful before this mysterious apparition. It was fitted, dovetailed, imbricated, rectilinear, symmetrical, and deathly. There was in it science and darkness. You felt that the chief of that barricade was a geometer or a specter. You beheld it and you spoke low.

From time to time, if anybody, soldier, officer, or representative of the people, ventured to cross the solitary street, a sharp and low whistling was heard, and the passer fell wounded or dead, or, if he escaped, a ball was seen to bury itself in some closed shutter, in a space between the stones, in the plastering of a wall. Sometimes a large ball. For the men of the barricade had made of two pieces of cast-iron gas-pipe, stopped at one end with oakum and fire-clay, two small guns. No useless expenditure of powder. Almost every shot told. There were a few corpses here and there, and pools of blood upon the pavement. I recollect a white butterfly flying back and forth in the street. Summer does not abdicate.

In the vicinity, the pavements of the porte-cochères were covered with wounded.

You felt yourself beneath the eye of somebody whom you did not see, and that the whole length of the street was held under aim.

Massed behind the sort of ridge-back which the narrow bridge over the canal makes at the entrance to the Faubourg du Temple, the soldiers of the attacking column, calm and collected, looked upon this dismal redoubt, this immobility, this impassibility, whence death came forth. Some crept on the ground as far as the top of the curve of the bridge, taking care that their shakos did not show over it.

The valiant Col. Monteynard admired this barricade with a shudder. "*How that is built!*" said he to a Representative. "*Not one stone projects beyond another. It is porcelain.*" At that moment a ball broke the cross on his breast, and he fell.

"The cowards!" it was said. "But let them show themselves! let us see them! they dare not! they hide!" The barricade of the Faubourg du Temple, defended by eighty men, attacked by ten thousand, held out three days. On the fourth day, they did as at Zaatcha and Constantine; they pierced through the houses, they went along the roofs, the barricade was taken. Not one of the eighty cowards thought of flight; all were killed, except the chief, Barthélemy, of whom we shall speak presently.

The barricade St. Antoine was the tumult of thunders; the barricade du Temple was silence. There was between these two redoubts the difference between the terrible and the ominous. The one seemed a gaping mouth; the other a mask.

Admitting that the gloomy and gigantic insurrection of June was composed of an anger and an enigma; you felt in the first barricade the dragon, and behind the second the sphynx.

Here is his statement of the truth and error intermingled in what has been vaguely termed Socialism:

Meanwhile, within the country, pauperism, proletariat, wages, education, punishment, prostitution, the lot of woman, riches, misery, production, consumption, distribution, exchange, money, credit, rights of capital, rights of labor, all these questions multiplied over society; a terrible steep.

Outside of the political parties, properly speaking, another movement manifested itself. To the democratic fermentation the philosophic fermentation responded. The élite felt disturbed as well as the multitude; otherwise, but as much.

Thinkers were meditating, while the soil, that is to say, the people, traversed by the revolutionary currents, trembled beneath them with mysterious epileptic shocks. These thinkers, some isolated, others gathered into families and almost into communion, were turning over social questions, peacefully, but profoundly; impassible miners, who were quietly pushing their galleries into the depths of a volcano, scarcely disturbed by the sullen commotions and the half-seen glow of the lava.

This tranquillity was not the least beautiful spectacle of that agitated period.

These men left to political parties the question of rights, they busied themselves with the question of happiness.

The well-being of man was what they wished to extract from society.

They raised the material questions, questions of agriculture, of industry, of commerce, almost to the dignity of a religion. In civilization such as it is constituted to small extent by God, to great by man, interests are combined, aggregated, and amalgamated in such a manner as to form actual hard rock, according to a dynamic law patiently studied by the economists, those geologists of politics.

These men who grouped themselves under different appellations, but who may all be designated by the generic title of socialists, endeavored to pierce this rock and to make the living waters of human felicity gush forth from it.

From the question of the scaffold to the question of war, their labors embraced everything. To the rights of man, proclaimed by the French Revolution, they added the rights of woman and the rights of childhood.

No one will be astonished that, for various reasons, we do not here treat fundamentally, from the theoretic point of view, the questions raised by socialism. We limit ourselves to indicating them.

All the problems which the socialists propounded, aside from the cosmogonic visions, dreams, and mysticism, may be reduced to two principal problems.

First problem:

To produce wealth.

Second problem:

To distribute it.

The first problem contains the question of labor.

The second contains the question of wages.

In the first problem the question is of the employment of force.

In the second of the distribution of enjoyment.

From the good employment of force results public power.

From the good distribution of enjoyment results individual happiness.

By good distribution, we must understand not equal distribution, but equitable distribution. The highest equality is equity.

From these two things combined, public power without, individual happiness within, results social prosperity.

Social prosperity means, man happy, the citizen free, the nation great.

England solves the first of these two problems. She creates wealth wonderfully; she distributes it badly. This solution, which is complete only on one side, leads her inevitably to these two extremes: monstrous opulence, monstrous misery. All the enjoyment to a few, all the privation to the rest, that is to say, to the people; privilege, exception, monopoly, feudality, springing from labor itself; a false and dangerous situation which founds public power upon private misery, which plants the grandeur of the State in the suffering of the individual. A grandeur ill-constituted, in which all the material elements are combined, and into which no moral element enters.

Communism and agrarian law think they have solved the second problem. They are mistaken. Their distribution kills production. Equal partition abolishes emulation. And consequently labor. It is a distribution made by the butcher, who kills what he divides. It is therefore impossible to stop at these professed solutions. To kill wealth is not to distribute it.

The two problems must be solved together to be well solved. The two solutions must be combined and form but one.

Solve the first only of the two problems, you will be Venice, you will be England. You will have like Venice an artificial power, or like England a material power; you will be the evil rich man, you will perish by violence, as Venice died, or by bankruptcy, as England will fall, and the world will let you die and fall, because the world lets everything fall and die which is nothing but selfishness, everything which does not represent a virtue or an idea for the human race.

It is of course understood that by these words, Venice, England, we designate not the people, but the social constructions; the oligarchies superimposed upon the nations, and not the nations themselves. The nations always have our respect and our sympathy. Venice, the people, will be reborn; England, the aristocracy, will fall, but England, the nation, is immortal. This said, we proceed.

Solve the two problems, encourage the rich, and protect the poor, suppress misery, put an end to the unjust speculation upon the weak by the strong, put a bridle upon the iniquitous jealousy of him who is on the road, against him who has reached his end, adjust mathematically and fraternally wages to labor, join gratuitous and obligatory instruction to the growth of childhood, and make science the basis of manhood, develop the intelligence while you occupy the arm, be at once a powerful people and a family of happy men, democratise property, not by abolishing it, but by universalizing it, in such a way that every citizen without exception may be a proprietor, an easier thing than it is believed to be; in two words, learn to produce wealth and learn to distribute it, and you shall have material grandeur and moral grandeur combined; and you shall be worthy to call yourselves France.

This, above and beyond a few sects which ran wild, is what socialism said; this is what it sought to realize; this is what it outlined in men's minds.

A few sentences, taken almost at random, will absorb the remainder of the space we can give to extracts:

It is a terrible thing to be happy! How pleased we are with it! How all-sufficient we think it! How, being in possession of the false aim of life, Happiness, we forget the true aim, Duty! * * * * * *

For Bonaparte to be conqueror at Waterloo was not in the law of the nineteenth century. Another series of facts were preparing in which Napoleon had no place. The ill-will of events had long been announced.

It was time that this vast man should fall.

The excessive weight of this man in human destiny disturbed the equilibrium. This individual counted of himself alone more than the universe beside. These plethoras of all human vitality concentrated in a single head, the world mounting to the brain of one man, would be fatal to civilization if they should endure. The moment had come for incorruptible supreme equity to look to it. Probably the principles and elements upon which regular gravitations in the moral order as well as in the material depend, began to murmur. Reeking blood, overcrowded cemeteries, weeping mothers—these are formidable pleaders. When the earth is suffering from a surcharge, there are mysterious moanings from the deeps which the heavens hear.

Napoleon had been impeached before the Infinite, and his fall was decreed.

He vexed God.

Waterloo is not a battle; it is a change of front of the universe.

"Les Miserables" is not a protest against Civilization—it is a call for a nobler and wiser Civilization—one which shall at heart be thoroughly Christian—that is full of Truth and Mercy. It is a hero's plea for the outcast, the criminal, the spurned, the scorned, the revolting—it is Human Justice arraigned at the bar of Divine Benignity.

Never before have the odious been vindicated with less cause of offense to the respectable. No weak philanthrophy impels Hugo to paint the depraved and criminal as all martyrs to social injustice who do wrong purely because they cannot help it, though he traces with a pencil of light the steep declivity down which Ignorance, Want, Misery, are constantly gliding into moral debasement and felony. The great lesson, "Judge not," has seldom been more discriminately, more thoughtfully, more wholesomely, inculcated.

There is no danger that such a work will fail to be read. There are very few who read at all who can resist its fascinations. Let the giddy and the shallow understand that the author is more intent on instructing than on entertaining them, and they will realize that chapters which they are tempted to yawn over may be those for which the book was written—that the story is subordinate to the lesson, the incident to the moral—and they can hardly fail to rise from its perusal at once wiser and better than they sat down. It were a pity that any should finish such a work content that they had been interested, and not thankful moreover that they had been enlightened and purified.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

The Grapes of America.

BY C. W. GRANT OF IONA.

The great events of American grape culture have been the introduction of the Isabella by Mrs. Gibbs, and the introduction of the Catawba by Mr. Adlum. [illegible] progress waited for a long time. At length, the Diana was produced by Mrs. Diana Crehore, and, after another nearly equal period, Allen's Hybrid. But the grand event which establishes grape culture in this country upon a sure foundation is the introduction of the Delaware by Mr. A. Thomson of Delaware, Ohio. In hardiness and productiveness it is unrivaled, and in purity and richness of quality for table or for wine it is unsurpassed by any grape of any country. It ripens with the earliest, and its bunches and berries are of good size, perfect form, very transparent, wine color, and exceedingly beautiful.

Elsingburg, Lincoln, and Lenoir, also Herbemont and Pauline, are all kinds of high excellence in quality, but not so easy of propagation that good plants are easily made or abundant.

All of these have foliage of remarkably enduring character, superior in this most important respect to the extreme foxy kinds, and greatly surpassing the Isabella.

The three first named are also much earlier than Isabella. The two last are not suited to the climate much north of New-York in all seasons, except on the south side of a fence, wall, or building, where the Herbemont has for many years unfailingly ripened its crops of "spicy wine." Its bunches are of enormous size. Pauline is less known at the North, but in excellence of fruit it is scarcely surpassed, even by the Delaware in its spicy richness.

All of these five have fruit like the best European kinds, pure, rich, vinous, and refreshing, and ripen always to the center, never having the least tincture of foxiness, offensive odor, or pungency of skin, and the most cultivated tastes will find a rich enjoyment in any of them.

To Kalon is large, very sweet, with little or no acid at its center or foxiness, but often loses its leaves, and rots badly as the Catawba. When perfect, it is beautiful and good.

Rebecca is one of the easiest of propagation, and has become very cheap. Its growth is long and slender the first season, but it afterward becomes sufficiently vigorous, and though not an early bearer, is not wanting in productiveness, but is always deficient in its supply of strong, hardy foliage. Under proper treatment, suited to its peculiar character, it will give satisfaction in the garden, but not in the vineyard. (See *Illustrated Catalogue*, page 36.)

Cuyahoga is more expensive, because it is new, and wood from which good plants can be grown has not yet been produced in any quantity. The poorest plants of this kind were sent out that I have ever known, resulting probably from the bad character of the wood from which they were grown, as well as from the wrong manner of propagation. I was fortunate in being able to secure some good layers from the original vine in advance, and from those I have been able to produce a few thousands of good plants.

Union Village is a very remarkable variety, and very extensive impositions have been practiced by sending out spurious plants, which were bought by large dealers, of irresponsible persons, because they offered them at half-price, so that the number of false plants that have been sent out exceeds that of the true. An unworthy effort to make money from it has been made by giving it the name of "Ontario," and offering it as a new kind of high merit, and this is still persisted in, although the identity of the two was clearly pointed out to the parties four years since, by Mr. Charles Downing and myself, who were a committee under whose cognizance it fell. It is a seedling from the Isabella, but very much larger in all its proportions of vine and fruit; its bunches rivaling large Black Hamburgs in size. It ripens more than a week sooner than Isabella, and is a richer and better grape, with very little acid fiber at its center. Good wine has been made from it by Mr. Schnicke, which proves richness.

York Madeira, by error or otherwise, has been to a great extent spread under various names, among which are "Canby's August," "Hyde's Eliza," Baldwin's Early, Shepherd's Port-Wine Grape, &c. Alexander's, or Schuylkill Muscadel, were early names of this kind, of which there are two varieties, distinguished by their size. When Mr. Dufour was engaged in his effort to establish vine-growing at Vevay, in Indiana, this was one that he adopted for that purpose, and to give it currency for a fair trial, named it the Cape Grape, as if from the Cape of Good Hope. As a table fruit, it is inferior to Isabella, but it will make wine, which the latter will not. In Mr. Mottier's hands it has made a very pure, excellent wine, which only refined tastes appreciate. It is not profitable, for it yields but little juice. It is very sweet, and earlier than Isabella. For collections, it has a historic value.

Coleman's White, Cassady, Manhattan, and Maxatawney, are all white grapes, and so distinct in character as to give interest to a large collection, but none of them so good as to claim a place among valuable garden kinds. Maxatawney is late, but rich and good when fully ripe, bearing some resemblance to Anna, but not equal to it in flavor. Alvey's is not little known, but may take its place among the best. It is pure, rich, and early. Clara is a white grape, of foreign characteristics, but gives promise of high excellence for the gardens of amateurs. Creveling is a grape earlier than Isabella, and about equal to it in quality. Of the Clinton, and a host of that family, it is unnecessary to speak; and among these, I would include Marion and Oporto.

These brief notes are sufficient to indicate to all who wish to plant in garden or vineyard what kinds to choose. It will never be found to be a safe policy, if it is benevolent, to rely upon the ignorance of purchasers. The growers of the Rohan Potatoes can say a word that will be instructive on this point. Excellence will find its value in market so soon as it is fairly and intelligently exhibited, and one advantage of it is that it can be trusted to maintain its position unaided.

I have here given a cursory examination of all of the different kinds that are worthy of any degree of commendation. There is a very large number that need a word of condemnation, perhaps, but it should require no special notice to warn those who do not wish to be deceived.

[For The Tribune.

Sighs in the South.

I.

Oh, far away, the winds delay;
On purple hills the soft airs play,
Which you and I would breathe to-day:
And the waters we would quaff,
Have a wild and mountain laugh;
Through the meadows, through the fallows,
Past the willows, past the sallows,
Breaks the brook to shoals and shallows,
In New-England, far away,
Where my heart has gone to-day.

II.

The sun is rolled on wheels of gold
By hazy summits, gray and old,
Where all about from fold to fold,
Like barges of an Eastern prince,
The clouds ride in magnificence;
Yet not so much of regal splendor,
Can the East its princes render,
As the Heaven and Earth engender
In New-England, far away,
At sunset, every Autumn day.

III.

O'er painted roads of Autumn woods,
The twilight, soft as amber broods
I' the dreamiest of its dreamy moods;
The mill-wheels in the distance sound,
The mill-wheels going round and round;
Tiny sheep-bells tinkle, tinkle;
Yellow leaves and red leaves sprinkle,
Through the leaves the waters twinkle,
In New-England, far away,
Where my fancy flies to-day.

IV.

From hill to hill, how clear and shrill
The cow-boy's call re-echoes still:
How quickly now the air doth fill
With clamor of the home-bound herds,
The cow-bell's tones, the cow-boy's words:
Jingle, jingle, jingle, jingle,
In the copse and in the dingle;
Strange how many sounds commingle
In New-England, far away,
At sunset on an Autumn day.

V.

Toward stream and lake, through bush and brake,
[illegible] their courses take;
Nor do they less a clamor make
To see in every stream their looks,
And bear the songs o' the singing brooks:
Ah, how pleasant sounds the lowing
Of the cattle homeward going,
And the noise of waters flowing,
In New-England, far away,
At sunset, on an Autumn day.

VI.

All overhead the leaves are dead,
The brown, the russet leaves, and red;
But how more fully, richly fed
The eye is with their beauty now
Than when they greened the Summer bough:
Air-hung gardens, radiant, splendid,
O'er some fairy's home suspended,
Show not hues more sweetly blended:
Nowhere woodlands half so gay
As these are on an Autumn day.

VII.

The lights that lie athwart the sky,
White, golden, crimson, far and nigh,
Gleam through the windowed forestry.
Less rich and soft the light that falls
From stained panes on frescoed walls:
Standing 'neath each leafy column,
Hear we not a grand and solemn
Anthem of majestic volume,
Chanted by that blind and gray
Old organist, the Wind, alway?

VIII.

Each woodland scene, ah, how serene!
The boughs upon the trees, I ween,
Like arches upon pillars lean.
How wondrously these pendant piles
Look down upon the forest-aisles!
Never architect nor moulder
Hath conceived or planned a bolder,
Fairer temple, nor an older:
And my heart has gone away
To worship in those woods to-day.

Washington, D. C. HENRY AMES BLOOD.

TREASON IN FRANKFORT, KY.—The capital city of Kentucky has, according to *The Louisville Journal*, been made the scene of the first treasonable demonstration against the President's Emancipation Proclamation. *The Journal* says:

"A meeting was held in Frankfort on Saturday last, the proceedings of which when received will prove of interest to errant residents of the capital city. The meeting was called to consider the late Emancipation Proclamation of the President, and was addressed by Messrs. Thomas A. Lindsay, Lysandor Hordo, George W. Craddock, John Rodman, D. B. Sayre, Lewis E. Harvie, and others—all of whom were severe in their denunciations of the President, and positive in their declaration of Secession sentiments. A series of resolutions, asking President Lincoln to modify his Proclamation in such manner as to suit the views of Southern Rights men, was passed; but subsequently an amendment was offered and passed proposing all sorts of resistance to the President's plans. Craddock declared himself an original Secessionist, and his fellow-speakers wished to be considered quite as rebellious as Craddock. We will await the reception of the official proceedings of the meeting with much interest."

MARRIED.

AUSTIN—FOWLER—At the residence of Wm. E. Parish, esq., in Prairie du Chien, on Thursday, Sept. 11, by the Rev. H. W. Cobb, Mr. Eugene W. Austin to Miss Lottie H., daughter of Prof. O. S. Fowler, both of New-York.

ATWILL—BARCULO—In Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday, Oct. 1, by the Rev. Mr. Trevor, assisted by the Rev. Wm. Atwill, Winthrop Atwill, esq., of New-York City, to Mrs. Cornelia A. Barculo of the former city.

CONKLIN—EOBERT—In the Moravian Church, New-Dorp, Staten Island, on Wednesday, Aug. 20, by the Rev. E. T. Senseman, John P. Conklin, jr., of this city, to Miss Marietta Egbert of the former place.

DITCHER—HOLTON—In Trenton, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 2, at the residence of the bride's uncle, E. B. Fuller, esq., by the Rev. E. D. Yeomans, the Hon. Andrew Ditcher to Marion C., daughter of the late Henry R. Holton of Natchez, Miss.

EDWARDS—STARR—At Norwalk, Conn., on Wednesday, Oct. 1, by the Rev. Joseph Anderson, the Rev. Jonathan Edwards of West Lebanon, N. H., to Carrie, daughter of Chandler Starr.

GILLETT—SPRAKER—At Fonda, Montgomery County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 30, by the Rev. G. L. Roof of West Troy, Earl S. Gillett, Cashier of Mohawk River Bank, and Isabella Spraker, daughter of Daniel Spraker, esq.

GREENE—MARLAND—In St. James's Church, Roxbury, Mass., on Wednesday, Sept. 24, by the Rev. Mr. Converse, Joseph W. Greene, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Eliza, daughter of the late Abraham Marland, Esq., of Andover.

HARPER—MULLER—On Monday, Sept. 29, 1862, in Clifton, near Cincinnati, by the Rev. Mr. Sheed, James S. Harper, recently of New-York, to Barbara Muller of Clifton.

NORTHROP—WARREN—In Stamford, Conn., on Tuesday, Sept. 30, by the Rev. Joseph Anderson of Norwalk, assisted by the Rev. L. W. Bacon of Stamford, Cyrus Northrop, Editor of The New-Haven Palladium, and Anna E., daughter of J. D. Warren, esq., of Stamford.

PURDY—VANDERBILT—On Wednesday, Oct. 1, at St. John's Church, Clifton, Staten Island, by the Rev. John C. Eccleston, Major E. S. Purdy, U. S. A., to Ellen, eldest daughter of Jacob H. Vanderbilt, esq., Clove Hill, Staten Island. No cards.

PEIRSON—BULL—On Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1862, at the residence of the bride's mother, Wm. H. Peirson to Lizzie Bull, all of Hamptonburgh, Orange County, N. Y.

RICHARDS—FENNO—At Fishkill Landing, N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 30, by the Rev. Frederick W. Shelton, Benjamin Richards, jr., of New-York, to Edna Fenno, eldest daughter of Wm. S. Verplanck, of Fishkill Landing.

SPELMAN—HOYT—At Manchester, Vt., on Tuesday, Sept. 23, by the Rev. James Anderson, William C. Spelman of Brooklyn, to Sarah A., daughter of F. W. Hoyt, esq., of Manchester.

WILLIAMS—ATWATER—On Thursday morning, Sept. 18, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. D. W. Torrey, Minnie E., eldest daughter of Lewis Atwater, esq., to Lyman W. Williams, both of Ithaca, N. Y.

DIED.

ANDERSON—At Newburgh, on Sunday, Sept. 28, Dr. G. V. Anderson, aged 29 years.

ANDERSON—At Newburgh, on Wednesday, Oct. 1, Barbara, the beloved wife of James Anderson, aged 81 years and 11 months.

BREWER—At Stockbridge, Mass., on Wednesday, Sept. 24, Lieut. Marshall Bidwell Brewer, 76th Regiment, N. Y. S. M., in his 23d year, youngest son of the Rev. Josiah Brewer. Returning from camp in Maryland with typhoid fever, he continued too late in New-York, preparing for a Captaincy offered him in the 5th Metropolitan.

BLACKBURNE—At Newark, N. J., on Monday, Sept. 22, George Blackburne, son-in-law of Abraham Riker, sr., aged 26 years.

BLANKMAN—At New-Providence, N. J., on Sunday, Sept. 23, Capt. Henry A. Blankman, in the 76th year of his age.

BALCOLM—At Astoria, on Tuesday, Sept. 30, Sarah E., widow of John Balcolm.

CANTON—Killed, at the battle of Antietam, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, Sergt. John J. Canton, Company C, 69th Regiment, New-York Volunteers, Irish Brigade.

COOPER—Killed, at the battle of Antietam, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, while gallantly leading his Company, of which he was acting commandant, Second Lieut. Edward C. Cooper, of the 9th N. Y. V. (Hawkins Zouaves.)

DAVIS—Killed, while gallantly defending the flag of his adopted country, at the battle of Antietam, Peter M. Davis, a native of the City of Dublin, a printer by profession, and a member of Company C, 69th Regiment, N. Y. V., aged 29 years.

Dublin and Belfast papers please copy.

DICKSON—At Key West, Fla., on Sunday, Sept. 21, James Dickson, printer, private of Company A, 10th Regiment, New-York Volunteers, aged 53 years.

London papers please copy.

DONINGTON—On Wednesday, Oct. 1, at Eastchester, N. Y., John S. Donington, in the 25th year of his age.

EDEY—On Monday, Sept. 29, at New-Brighton, Staten Island, after a short, severe illness, Anna, daughter of Frost and Harriet M. Edey, aged 29 years.

EMMET—On Monday, Sept. 29, at the residence of his father, Thomas Addis Emmet, Astoria, Long Island, Macneven Emmet, in his 32d year.

FRAZEE—At Millstone, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 30, Theresa Adelle Frazee, only daughter of the late Capt. Wm. H. Frazee of the steamer Francis Skiddy, aged 18 years.

FAIRCHILD—At Islip, Long Island, on Thursday evening, Oct. 2, Horace J., youngest child of Horace J. and Maria Louise Fairchild, aged 10 months and 21 days.

GALE—At St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, Sept. 23, Annie Leora, aged 4 years and 4 months. Also, on Thursday, Sept. 25, at 2 o'clock a. m., Walter Percy, twin children of William O. and Henry H. Gale.

GORDON—At Bass Terre, Island of St. Kitts, West Indies, Hannah, seventh daughter of Francis Gordon, late of Huntly, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

Aberdeen papers and Banffshire please copy.

GILLESPY—At Catskill, on Wednesday, Sept. 24, Corris B. Nearing, wife of P. M. Gillespy of Saugerties.

GROGAN—Thomas R. Grogan, Company G, 9th Regiment N. Y. S. M., of a wound received Sept. 17, at the battle of Antietam, aged 22 years.

GLASER—Killed, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, at the battle of Sharpsburg, Philip Glaser, Company B, 9th Regiment (Hawkins' Zouaves) N. Y. V., aged 21 years, 5 months and 3 days.

HOLBROOK—Killed, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, at the battle of Sharpsburg, Charles E. Holbrook of Company C, 15th Massachusetts Regiment, only son of R. W. and C. A. Holbrook of Clinton, Mass., in the 21st year of his age.

May his soul rest in peace.

HOCK—On Monday, Sept. 22, at the hospital, on the battle-field, William Hock, aged 18 years, 10 months and 15 days, from wounds received at the battle of Antietam, on Wednesday, Sept. 17. Deceased was a member of Co. K, N. Y. S. V. (Scott Life Guard.)

[illegible] 1862, Henry W. Jones, M.D., formerly of No. 120 2d av., New-York.

JOYCE—Killed, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, while heroically discharging his duty at the head of his men, Capt. John O'Connell Joyce, of Company G, 69th Regiment New-York Volunteers (Irish Brigade).

JOHNSON—In the hospital, at Alexandria, on Sunday, Sept. 7, from wounds received at the battle of Manassas, Aug. 30, John Johnson, a member of the 5th Regiment, Duryee's Zouaves, eldest son of Elizabeth and the late Martin L. Johnson, aged 21 years, 7 months and 4 days.

KEYES—Killed, while gallantly leading his Company, on Saturday, Aug. 30 (Pope's last campaign), John C. Keyes, nephew of W. G. Campbell of this city. He was one of the first to respond to the call to defend the flag of his adopted country.

Enniskillen, Belfast, Londonderry, and California papers please copy.

KENURD—Killed, at the battle of Antietam, Lieut. Wm. Kenard, of the 6th New-Jersey Rifles.

LYDON—Killed, at the battle of Antietam, while bravely leading his men to victory, Lieut. Patrick W. Lydon, commanding Company D, 63d Regiment, N. Y. S. V. (Irish Brigade), a native of Garteen, County Sligo, Ireland.

Sligo and Dublin papers please copy.

LYNCH—Killed, at the battle of Antietam Creek, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, Lieut. George Lynch, 63d Regiment, New-York Volunteers, Irish Brigade.

LOW—At Washington Hights, on Friday, Oct. 3, I. Augustus Low, aged 36 years.

LOUD—MILLER—Sergt. George W. Loud, aged 40 years and 4 days; also, James K. P. Miller, nephew of Mr. Loud, aged 17 years, 8 months and 16 days, member of Company G, 51st Regiment, New-York Volunteers. Both killed while gallantly charging on the enemy at the battle of Antietam, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1862. Each of the above passed unharmed through the battles of Roanoke Island and Newbern, the late battles fought under Gen. Pope, in Virginia; also the battles of Maryland, under Gen. McClellan. Mr. Miller was a son of the late Capt. James M. Miller of the same regiment, and Mr. Loud was a brother of Mrs. Miller.

MONAGHAN—On Sunday, Sept. 28, in the United States Hospital, Frederick, Md., from the effects of a gun-shot wound received while in the discharge of his duty at the battle of Antietam, Sergt. James J. Monaghan, of Company K, 42d New-York State Volunteers, Tammany Regiment, aged 24 years.

McLAUGHLIN—Killed, in the battle of Antietam, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, Patrick McLaughlin, Company E, 2d Regiment, New-York State Militia.

MASON—On Thursday, Sept. 11, of wounds received at the battle of Manassas, George Mason, in the 22d year of his age.

MILLER—On Tuesday, Sept. 30, in Morristown, N. J., the Hon. Jacob W. Miller, aged 62 years.

MYERS—At Keedysville, Md., on Thursday, Sept. 25, from wounds received at the battle of Antietam, Capt. David Myers, of Company C, 14th (Brooklyn) Regiment.

McKAIN—Killed, in the battle of Antietam, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, in the 28th year of his age, John McKain, Company K, 69th Regiment, New-York Volunteers, son of widow Jane McKain.

PARMELEE—Killed, in the battle of Antietam, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, Lewis C. Parmelee, aged 23 years, Adjutant 2d Regiment U. S. Sharpshooters.

POTTER—At Ballston, N. Y., on Sunday morning, Sept. 28, David T. Potter, M. D., eldest son of the Right Rev. Dr. Potter, Bishop of New-York.

PHELPS—Killed, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, at the battle of Sharpsburg, while nobly defending his country, John S. Phelps, 9th Regiment, Company H, N. Y. S. M., son of Adaline and the late Joseph B. Phelps, aged 19 years and 7 days.

Poughkeepsie and Chicago papers please copy.

PARKE—At Hackensack, N. J., on Sunday, Sept. 28, Kate Elcenia, youngest child of Vanderbeck and John Parke, aged 1 year, 5 months and 22 days.

ROSSITER—At Galway, Saratoga County, N. Y., on Monday, Sept. 29, William Henry Rossiter.

ROSMAN—At Key West, Fla., on Friday, Sept. 19, of yellow fever, on board of the flag-ship St. Lawrence, Gerald H. Rosman, aged 21 years, son of the late Dr. Robert Rosman of Brooklyn, and Private Secretary of Commodore L. L. Lardner, commanding Eastern Gulf Blockading Squadron. His remains were interred at Key West.

SEDGWICK—On Monday, Sept. 29, of a bullet wound received at the battle of Antietam, on the 17th of the same month, while rallying a regiment which had broken, Major William Dwight Sedgwick, only surviving son of the late John Sedgwick of Lenox, Mass., aged 31 years. He will be buried in the family graveyard at Stockbridge, Mass.

SISSON—On Tuesday, Sept. 23, at 6 p. m., at the residence of Edward Anthony, esq., No. 56 State street, Brooklyn, William G. Sisson, of the 20th Regiment, N. Y. S. V., Company K, aged 24 years.

This exemplary and brave young man was preserved from bullet and sword through several severe engagements. As he was among the first to enroll his name to defend his country, he was stricken with disease (the ill-fated Chickahominy fever) immediately after the battle of Fair Oaks. After many days of severe suffering he reached Harrison's Landing, came to this city on board the transport State of Maine, July 13. The interest and anxiety for his recovery, by the ladies of Brooklyn, knew no bounds; the constant praying, hoping, waiting, that he might recover, with the most careful nursing, best medical treatment, and spiritual advisers, could not save him. God wanted him, and he went to him; he was loyal to his God and his country. One less soldier in the army here, but one more soldier in the army of the Lord in Heaven, where souls are a marching on to endless victory and glory. The noble and generous heart that for many weeks ministered to the fevered lips, stimulated by those finer feelings which only woman has, and the unwearied attention of the kind family who took him in their heartsand house, God will reward—it is not lost. The friends of the deceased met at the residence of Mr. Anthony; the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher spoke a few words of consolation and prayer. The deceased's afflicted father accompanied his remains to his home in Bristol, Ontario County, N. Y.

UNDERWOOD—In Auburn, N. Y., on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 28, after a long and painful illness, Caroline M., wife of C. S. Underwood, aged 41 years and 25 days.

WOOD—Charles M. Wood, aged 19 years, of Company H, 9th Regiment, N. Y. S. M., killed in the battle of South Mountain.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

REPORT.

For the week ending Tuesday, Oct. 7, 1862.

RECEIPTS OF CATTLE OF ALL KINDS FOR THE WEEK.

According to the reports from the several market places in the city, there have been received this week:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.	Total.
At Allerton's, 44th-st.	4,491	18	223	364	....	....
At Browning's, 6th-st.	392	30	30	3,876	....	....
At O'Brien's, 6th-st.	64	31	132	5,641	....	....
At Chamberlin's, R.-st.	25	23	114	2,665	....	....
Sold at Bergen and Weehawken	250	..	..	..	..	..
Total	5,133	98	499	12,646	23,951	42,225
Total previous week	5,245	94	660	12,191	21,252	39,442
Av. No. ℔ wk. last yr	4,285	110	622	9,857	10,153	25,637

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

A. M. Allerton & Co., proprietors of the Washington Drove Yards, Forty-fourth street, report the Cattle in market from the following States:

New-York	910	Kentucky	89
Pennsylvania	—	Michigan	222
Ohio	937	Iowa	—
Indiana	451	New-Jersey	—
Illinois	1,715	Missouri	168

STOCK BY RAILROADS, ETC.

They also report Beeves and other stock received by railroads, &c., as follows:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
By the Erie Railroad	1,145	....	....	....	7,903
Hudson River Railroad	1,219	....	....	....	15,454
Harlem Railroad	1,078	13	223	364	45
Camden and Amboy R.	....	....	....	....	....
By Hudson River Boats	320	....	....	....	....
On foot	214	....	....	....	....
New-Jersey Central RR.	326	....	....	....	544

The New York and Erie Railroad makes the following report of the transportation of Stock for the week ending this day:—Beeves, 1,630; Horses, 24; Sheep and Lambs, 1,400; Swine, 7,470.

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for this market at Forty-fourth street, 4,492.

The prices to-day are quoted as follows:

First quality	8 @8½	Ordinary	5@6½
Medium	7 @7½		

Some extra good Beeves may be quoted at 9c.

The general average of the market at 7½c.

The most of the sales range from 6c. to 8c.

Prices per head and per pound, of different weights, will be found in accounts of sales of sundry droves.

Total number of Beeves received in the city this week, 5,133.

This is 12 head less than last week, and 841 head more than the average of last year. The average number at each Wednesday market last year was 3,666 head, while the number to-day being 4,492, shows 816 head more than the average, and 128 head less than this day week.

The following droves are in market this week:

Ben. Westheimer, Ill.	66	E. Kelley, N. Y.	66
Henry Westheimer, Ill.	117	A. B. Mead, N. Y.	23
Henry Westheimer, Ohio	23	Thos. Wheeler, N. Y.	40
David Post, N. Y.	23	W. W. Hoag, N. Y.	65
Joel Dalby, Ill.	65	Sam. Shuester, Ill.	113
Wm. Dalby, Ohio	87	Sam. Shuester, Mo.	169
S. O. Woodruff, Ill.	19	Geo. W. Funk, Ill.	71
Pickering & Co., N. Y.	19	T. J. Goff, Ky.	29
Sam. Sidener, Ohio	163	Wm. Sigle & Co., Ill.	260
W. Fowler, N. Y.	23	Wm. Sigle & Co., Colo.	65
Heath & Winslow, Ind.	135	Dan. Doty, Ohio	42
D. Tallman, Ill.	143	J. Ryan, Mich.	18
Geo. Ayrault, N. Y.	32	T. Ryan, Mich.	19
W. W. Merton, Ill.	90	Pat. Burns, N. Y.	39
Beach & Bray, N. Y.	26	Pat. Burns, Mich.	22
Beach & Bray, Ill.	64	J. Hathaway, Ohio	58
N. Sumner, Ill.	48	T. M. Vail, N. Y.	27
John T. Alexander, Ill.	321	A. J. Peddie	52
J. McMannus, Mich.	12	A. G. Ila..., Mich.	14
Geo. Bright, N. Y.	15	Tom..., Alland, N. Y.	82
Thos. Hosbery, Ohio	56	H. ..., Maloney, Ill.	18
Ed. Loughman, Ohio	101	... Haskins, N. Y.	15
A. W. Smith, N. Y.	43	... Grigg, N. Y.	19
A. Dewitt, Ill.	142	R. Evans, Ohio	45
J. C. Stanley, N. Y.	40	P. Kieron & Healy, Mich.	55
W. Edwards, Ohio	16	J. Geary, Ohio	26
M. Doty, Ohio	27	Wheeler & Johnson, N. Y.	63
Shuester & Samuels, Ill.	78	R. H. Alcaire, Ind.	15
J. Laird, N. Y.	25	Pat. Riley, Ohio	15
E. W. Gwynne, Ohio	78	Pat. Riley, N. Y.	56
Allerton & Hurd, Ill.	63	Barney Bartram, N. Y.	14
W. H. Hussey, Ind.	63	J. C. Hoag, N. Y.	13
Jas. McGlohom, Ind.	48	C. O. Teed, N. Y.	29
J. C. Hughes, Ky.	60	Don. McElwee, N. Y.	15
Heath & Co., Ind.	75	E. Sherman, N. Y.	14
J. A. Willard, N. Y.	36	D. Dayton, N. Y.	16
Shepard & Wilcox, Mich.	54	Charles Swift, N. Y.	16
J. Fances, Ind.	63	P. Whalio, N. Y.	23
Barnes & Moss, Ohio	45	W. Belding, N. Y.	37
		P. Reed, N. Y.	

OPENING DAY OF THE MARKET.

Monday, Oct. 6.—The beef-cattle market opened in Forty-fourth street this morning, with nearly 4,500 head reported on sale, though buyers and sellers were generally operating under the impression that the supply did not exceed 4,000, and consequently struck for an advance upon the rates of last Monday, and succeeded upon all the best of the stock, that is, such as sold at 8@8½ cents a pound for the net weight of meat, seller sinking offal. There were but few droves of this kind, and not many scattering ones good enough to bring 8½c., and only a very few that would bring 9c.; but all of this class sold better than last week, while medium and those of a lower grade did not sell as well as the same class did this day week, though better than they did on Tuesday. The market appeared lively all the morning, but before night became extremely dull, the wholesale buyers appearing disposed to await events of the closing day, unless they could get their bullocks at the same rates they did upon the closing day last week. The weather to-day is very favorable, being ... and the reports from the wholesale meat market are such as will insure sales of all the stock in market, though some ... much over 5 cents a pound for the meat, ... not many steers of tolerably fair quality will sell at 6½@7 cents net per pound. Of this class there is an over supply; indeed, it comprises to-day more than two thirds of the whole number, and it is the opinion of some who are pretty well posted that the same thing is likely to continue. There have been a few bullocks in market sold to-day at 9 cents net a pound, and more would have sold at that price if they had been here. There were what are generally termed "country cattle," that is, bullocks fed in the vicinity, or within a hundred miles of the city, so that they come in fresh from the pasture, and are counted about as cheap by butchers at 9 cents as Western cattle at 8½ cents. The market closes this evening with a fair supply for the coming day, and none reported to arrive to-morrow, so that owners are confident that all will sell, and that prices will not decline as they did last Tuesday. We therefore report the market for the opening day at a slight improvement upon last week.

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

Tuesday, Oct. 7.—The morning is fine, the stock on sale small, arrivals last night not enough to affect the market, brokers who have remnants of droves holding them firmly, and all the stock will be sold early in the day without any decline upon the opening rates, so that the market is really better than last week, from beginning to end, though the lowest grade of stock will not range any higher, and in some instances on the first day it sold lower. The great bulk of medium grade, if sold at the same prices, have been at more favorable estimates of weight for drovers.

BROKERS' SALES OF BULLOCKS.

The following reports of sales by cattle brokers, with estimates of weight and quality of all grades will show the condition of the market.

Eb. Kelly sold some good Putnam and Dutchess County Steers at prices estimated by buyers at fully 8½c. ℔ ℔ net, though the seller thought not, but rather better for that class than last week.

Barney Bartram sold 54 of the Belding cattle, at over 8½c. ℔ ℔., estimating the average weight at 8½ cwt. One car-load sold in advance of arrival and telegraphed for, and the whole lot would have sold to average 8½c. ℔ ℔., if in market.

Gardiner White sold some very good up-country cattle on his own account, at prices estimated at 9c. ℔ ℔.

Thos. Wheeler, 20 good Dutchess County cattle sold to average 8½c. ℔ ℔., and 86 of Dalby's fine Ohio Durhams sold at 8c. ℔ ℔., on an average of near 9 cwt.

T. C. Eastman and Bro., 56 Ohio Durhams, the best drove here, brought in by J. Hathaway, fed by Mather of Madison County, home weight 16½ cwt., estimated net weight here 8½ cwt., sell at 8½c@9c. ℔ ℔. This drove sells better than it would have done last week; 85 good fair Illinois Steers sold for Joel Dalby, average 7 cwt., sell at 7½c. ℔ ℔, and about the same as last week.

S. O. Woodruff & Bro., 86 Ill. Steers for Miller, a rough, poor lot, sold at 6½c. ℔ ℔; 36 for Shepbard, 5¾@6¼ cwt. Michigan grass Steers, sold at 6½c. ℔ ℔.

Sam. Shuester bought at Albany of Ashbrook, 168 Missouri cattle, in two lots; one estimated at 7½ cwt., sold at about 8c. ℔ ℔, and the other, which looks as though it had been on a hard campaign after the Rebels, or else hard driven by them, may weigh 6 cwt. av. and sell at 6½@7c. ℔ ℔, very slow. A lot of 113 Ill. Steers, bought of English, are estimated at 6½ cwt., and sold at 6½@7c. early in the day. Taking the trade altogether, though Sam is not sick, his health is delicate.

Haring & Miller, 46 of Heath's Indiana Steers, average 7 cwt., sold at 7@7½c. ℔ ℔; 56 State stock, sold at Bergen for different owners, at 7@7½c. ℔ ℔, broker's estimate, which is one or two cents above owners' estimates; 26 for J. Heth, Ohio Steers, average 6½ cwt., sold at 7@7½c. ℔ ℔.

Sherman & Barnes, 65 of Allerton & Shaffer's Illinois Steers, partly grade Durhams, sold at 7@8c. for good, fair quality.

Henry Myers, 22 Illinois Steers, small but fat, old-style stock, average 6¼ cwt., sold at 7@8c. ℔ ℔ for W. W. Merton.

Shepard & Vail, 73 of Tallman's Illinois Steers, estimated at 6½ cwt., averaging ordinary to good, fair quality, sold at 5@8c., and will average about 7c. ℔ ℔.

D. & T. S. Doty, 42 good 6½-cwt. Ohio Durhams, sold for Bickett at 8@8½c. ℔ ℔—as good a lot and as good a price as any drove on sale.

Phil. McCaffry, 63 of Pances's Indians, bought at less than 7c. ℔ ℔ on 7 cwt., which was less than offered at Albany, and sold there at about $2 a head commission.

T. W. Tripp reports 18 State Steers that averaged 14 cwt. at home sold at 7½c. ℔ ℔ on 7 cwt. net here.

Jas. H. Williams, 43 of Sommer's Illinois Steers, good fair quality, selling at 7@8c. ℔ ℔, are estimated by the owner at 8 cwt. average; 85 of Dewitt's Indiana grass Steers, not fat, averaging 6½ cwt. and sell at 6½@7c. ℔ ℔.

H. Phillips, 33 of Anderson & Co.'s old style Ohio Steers, 6½ cwt. owner's estimate, sold on that at 7c. ℔ ℔.

J. Laird sold on his own account 50 State Steers and Heifers from Wyoming County at 7c. ℔ ℔ on 5 cwt.

Wm. Florence, 65 of Sam Sidener's fair Ohio Durhams, averaging 6½ cwt., and won't sell to average 8c. ℔ ℔.

Ed. Loughman and Geo. Martin, 101 old style Ohio Steers, sold for J. P. Stanley, at 6½@8c. on 6½ cwt.

W. W. & J. C. Hoag, 60 Dutchess County Steers, 7 to 9 cwt., average 8 cwt., generally good quality, sold at 8@8½c., and rather better than last week for the same class.

C. O. Teed, 60 of E. W. Gwynne's Ohio Durhams, good quality, av. 8 cwt., and sell at 8@8½c., and better than last week.

Isaac Budlong, 60 of Alcaire's 6½ cwt., medium quality, Indiana Steers, sold at 7@7½c. ℔ ℔.

Pickering, Colwell & Dudley, 65 Ohio Steers and Oxen for Dye, of 6 to 10 cwt., sold at 6@9c. ℔ ℔; 40 for Holmes, Genesee Valley Steers, av. 6½ cwt., sold at 7½c.; 20 State fair Steers av. 5½ cwt., sold for Dayton at 6@7c.; 20 do. for Conditt at 6@8c. av., 17 do. for Coles, at 7c.; 20 do. for Jenks sold at 6c. ℔ ℔, av. $28 each.

Geo. Ayrault, 15 of his own feeding, average 8½ cwt., sold at 8½c. ℔ ℔; and 17 Genesee Valley Steers, by W. Ayrault, average 6¼ cwt., sold at 8c. ℔ ℔.

Geo. Toffey, 63 of Hussey's Indiana Steers, average 6½ cwt., sold at 7½c. ℔ ℔; 16 nice Ohio Durham Steers, average 7 cwt., bought of Edwards at $55 and sold at $57, lacking half a dollar of making full commission.

Ben. Westheimer, 63 of Morris & Hesting's Illinois Steers, average 6 cwt., sold at 7c. ℔ ℔; 54 for Wilcox & Shepbard, a hard lot from Michigan, all sorts, sold at 5½@7c. ℔ ℔.

Vail & Preston, 27 good State Steers, bought of Hurd at Albany, sold at 8@8½c. ℔ ℔, and 16 at 7½c. ℔ ℔; 79 of Sam. Sidener's, estimated by owner as selling at 8c. on 7½ cwt., and by seller at 8c. on 7½ cwt.; 15 of the tail sold at $45 50, fed by Mat. Ray, Madison County, O., mostly grade Durhams.

John T. Alexander has 321 Ill. Steers on the market this week, of 5½ to 8 cwt., mostly pretty ordinary quality, selling at 6@8c. ℔ ℔, by John A. Merritt, Simon Ulery, and P. F. Casey.

Harris & Coddington, 71 of Geo. M. Funk's good Ill. Steers, from the great Funk farm, av. 7 cwt., and sell at 8c. full.

Beach & Bray, 64 of Metcalf's 7½ cwt. av. Ill. Steers, sold at 7@8c. ℔ ℔., and 16 State Steers, sold on their own account at 7c. ℔ ℔.

Henry Hurd, 74 of Heath's Ind. Steers, estimated at 8 cwt. av. by owner, and 7½ cwt. by seller, sold at 7½@8c. ℔ ℔.

T. Bloomer sold 21 good up-country Cattle, av. 7 cwt., at 8@8½c. ℔ ℔., and a few at 9c., extra good.

McIntyre & Goff, 60 of Jo. Hughes's good Kentucky Durhams, scant 8 cwt., sold at 8c. ℔ ℔. 29 of Duncan's, average 8 cwt., but are rather coarse, and won't sell to average 8c. ℔ ℔. 70 head more, intended for this market, were shipped from Columbus, Ohio, to Albany without resting, where they had to stop, being too tired to come forward.

Murray & Glover, 70 of Tallman's Illinois Steers, estimated at 6½ cwt., are selling on their own account at 6½@7½c. ℔ ℔.

Sigle & Co bought at ... head. 70 good Ohio 7½ cwt. Steers sold at 7½c. ℔ ℔. 60 Illinois Steers, averaging 6½ cwt., sold at 6½c.; 42 do., averaging 6 cwt., at 6½c.; 60 do., averaging 6½ cwt., at 7½c. ℔ ℔.

George Sage, 20 fair State Steers, for Wm. Cooper, sold at 7@7½c., and 22 do. for D. Post, small Steers and Heifers, at 6@6½c.; 20 good fair Pennsylvania Steers, for Staley, sold at 7@8c. ℔ ℔.

COWS AND CALVES.—"Nothing new" is the universal answer to the inquiry about the Milch Cow market. We think we have not known the common grade lower, nor sales harder to effect than they are now. The price ranges from $20 to $50, with now and then one of extra quality above that, if right good looking, and fresh. A young red Cow, with a fine first Calf, Cow rather slender, was held at $40 to those who wanted a family cow, while a cow merchant or stableman would not offer over $25.

Veal Calves are only in moderate supply, and more than heretofore sell at 6c. ℔ ℔, live weight. Rough or half-fatted Calves are sold at 5c., and coarse grass Calves at $3 to $6 ℔ head, without weighing.

The supply at Forty-fourth street on Tuesday was quite light, and the demand exactly corresponded. The best Calves sold readily at 6c. ℔ ℔, but thin or rough ones were slow at 5c. The Pork trade begins to affect the trade in all but first quality Veal.

THE SHEEP MARKET.

Receipts this week, 12,540.

There is a decided improvement upon prices in our last report; sellers say 25 cents a head; buyers estimate it higher. The market opened Monday morning, in Sixth street, with only a moderate supply, the most of it in the hands of brokers who bought the stock on speculation at Albany, and probably at prices that made it necessary for them to get an advance to save loss, for we understand that farmers were in the Albany market in force, and paid pretty high rates, in some instances $4 50 a head for sheep estimated at 90 ℔ average. That, adding expense, is equal to $4 75 here. Good fair 95 ℔ sheep sell here at $5 a head, and some very good long-wooled sheep sold at $6, ... estimated at 112 ℔ average—the buyer thought them 10 ... heavier.

The advance ... rent on ... upon pelts on the contracts of this month warrant ... advance upon sheep and lambs fully 25c. a head. The ... of pelts never was as high as now, that is $1 37½@$1 ... each, taking the lots of wholesale butchers as they run through the month. Of course buyers prefer the long-wools, and this has given Canada sheep a set-forward. While the disposition of farmers to buy is so manifest as it is now, and the present price of pelts holds, the prospect is fair for the maintenance of present rates for sheep, and we certainly expect an advance.

The trade on the wholesale meat market the week past has been good, and the reports which the wholesale butchers had from there on Monday morning made them anxious to buy, and some ten or twelve hundred Sheep were sold in Sixth street before 10 o'clock. Retail butchers found it difficult to obtain good lots of Sheep or Lambs at prices they were willing to pay. On Tuesday we thought the market not quite as good as on Monday. At Forty-fourth street there was a pretty good supply this morning, but such buyers as come here for bargains were unwilling to pay asking prices, and sellers had to concede a little.

SHEEP BROKERS AT BROWNING'S.

From New-York—John Craig, 69; R. F. Clark, 101; H. Hudson, 359; John O. Smith, 80; E. D. Canso, 17; W. Sherman, 24; Levi Miller, 411; John Barrett, 161; S. Brown, 56; A. E. Van Valkenburgh, 146; E. Boger, 180; L. Hart, 96; W. P. McKean, 74; Reuben Poucher, 209; Peter Klimer, 144; J. W. Powers, 94; W. M. Cooper, 95.

From Canada—E. N. Miller, 170; John Simmons, 176; John Elliott, 171.

From Pennsylvania—Daniel Kent, 91.

From New-Jersey—John T. Leigh, 111; John G. Schomp, 29; J. N. Ramsay, 84.

From Ohio—S. T. Sutliff, 192; O. P. Clark, 168; Crawford & Cameron, 195; Curtis & Luce, 85; W. Ufford, 80.

The daily receipts were: Tuesday 817, Wednesday 164, Thursday 375, Friday 625, Saturday 287, Monday 1,609—Total, 3,876; from the following States: New-York 2,314, Canada 517, Pennsylvania 91, New-Jersey 234, Ohio 720.

SHEEP BROKERS' SALES.

The following are the reports of numbers sold by different brokers, and the average price of their sales, which, it will be observed, ran remarkably even.

McGraw & O'Brien, 5,541 head, average $3 97.

At Browning's, R. H. Hume sold 2,121 head, about half and half Sheep and Lambs, average $4 03.

Jas. McCarty, 527 head, average $4 05.

Hart, Hill & Co., 733 head, $4 04.

The highest price we noticed for any extra Sheep was $7. The kind most in demand are well-fatted long-wool Sheep and really first-class Lambs. There are a few lots taken out every week by farmers generally of the cheapest, or rather lowest-priced sort. We believe the best economy would be to buy the best in market, and make them better with grass and grain.

At Chamberlin's, Kase & McPherson, Judd & Buckingham, A. Van, and John Kase, Wm. S. Chamberlin, and owners, sold 110 Sheep and Lambs at $5 50; 100 at $5 25; 145 at $5; 161 at $4 50; 196 at $4 03; 122 at $4; 187 at $3 75; 192 at $3 50; 637 at $3 25; 540 at $3; 187 at $2 75.

THE HOG MARKET.

Receipts this week, 23,951.

Quotation, $3@$4 25 ℔ cwt., live weight, for corn-fed Hogs, and $3 25@$3 62½ for distillery-fed, are the quotations ... by Henry D. Grant, Superintendent of the Market, who reports the market for good Hogs ... fair, the weather being very favorable. It was not so brisk as the time last week, and the market declined upon all grades. It is slow to-day upon scallawags, which will not sell at over 3c. a pound. The kind most wanted is such as will make the most lard.

Shippers need have no fear of over-loading pens, with the anticipated heavy shipments this Autumn and Winter, since, with the late enlargement, sixty or seventy thousand hogs a week can be handled. The pens will hold 1,200 at one time.

Geo. W. Dorman gives the following as the price of Hogs this week:

	Live Weight.	Dead Weight.
First quality corn-fed, large size	4 @4½c.	5 @5½c.
Second quality corn-fed	3½@4c.	4½@5c.
First quality, small sizes, fat and prime, for market butchers	3 @3½c.	4 @4½c.
Large size still-fed, fat	3½@3½c.	4½@4½c.
Second quality still-fed	3½@3½c.	4 @4½c.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the Jura off Cape Race, we have five days later news from Europe. The news of the Union victory in Maryland had been received in England, and had greatly cheered the friends of the Union. The organs of the English aristocracy were abusing Garibaldi for his declared intention to fight for the United States. An enthusiastic Garibaldi meeting had been held in Stockholm, and another was to be held on Sept. 29 by the operatives of London. Gen. Pope's conduct is severely criticized by the English press. Mr. Roupell, an ex-member of Parliament, having been accused of extensive forgeries, has pleaded guilty, and has been sentenced to transportation for life. One of the proposed substitutes for cotton has been recommended by a meeting of representatives of London firms. In France, the depression in the cotton trade is reported to have a beneficial effect on woolen manufactories. In Prussia, the serious disagreement between the Government and the Second Chamber has led to a change in the Ministry.

An interesting correspondence has taken place between Garibaldi and the U. S. Consul at Vienna. Garibaldi announces his intention, as soon as he shall regain his liberty and his health, to offer his services to the great American Republic, "which is now fighting for universal liberty." English papers, like *The Times* and *The Post*, in the mean while, are exulting over the supposed downfall of the Union, and *The Post* thinks it possible that Jeff. Davis will yet be accepted by the North as President of the United States. France is assuming a threatening attitude toward our Government, and has, in particular, protested against the capture of the ship La Manche at New-Orleans. There is a very great dullness in the cotton-manufacturing districts of France. The Manchester Cotton-Supply Association has a favorable opinion of India's capacity to produce cotton, but blames the Indian Government. There have been serious riots in Belfast.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Owing to the total absence of movements in the English funds quotations were stationary. The demand for money in the discount market was moderate.

Much of the commercial intelligence by the Jura is anticipated by the City of Washington.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—LARD was steady, at 42/@44/6d. TALLOW steady. ASHES firm: Pots, 33/; Pearls, 32/6d. SUGAR steady. COFFEE inactive. RICE quiet, but steady. ROSIN and SPIRITS TURPENTINE nominal.

LONDON MARKETS.—RICE buoyant. TALLOW steady, at 48/@48/6d. Other articles are reported per City of Washington.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 26.—COTTON—The sales of the week are called by the Brokers' Circular 10,000 bales, of which 2,250 were to speculators, and 1,750 to exporters. The market has been irregular, with a general decline of 1d., but prices quite nominal. The sales to-day (Tuesday) are estimated at 4,000 bales, the market evincing buoyancy on the advices from the United States, and showing an advance of 1@½d. The authorized quotations are:

Fair Orleans	29d.	Middling Orleans	25½d.
Fair Mobiles	28d.	Middling Mobiles	25d.
Fair Uplands	27d.	Middling Uplands	24½d.

The stock in port is estimated at 85,000 bales, of which 17,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS—The market for Wheat and Flour is quiet, but steady, at about Tuesday's rates. Corn is firmer.

PROVISIONS are inactive, without change in rates.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Consols for money, 93½@93¾.

American Securities are firm.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £200,000.

New Publications.

VICTOR HUGO.—LES MISERABLES;

A SERIES OF FIVE NOVELS,

EACH IN ONE VOLUME:

I. FANTINE,
II. COSETTE
III. MARIUS,
IV. ST. DENIS,
V. JEAN VALJEAN.

BY

VICTOR HUGO.

Translated from the original French by

CHAS. E. WILBOUR.

CARLETON'S COPYRIGHT EDITION.

CONTENTS OF COSETTE.

BOOK FIRST.
1. What you meet in coming from Nivelles.
2. Hougomont.
3. The 18th of June, 1815.
4. A.
5. The Quid Obscurum of Battles.
6. Four o'clock in the Afternoon.
7. Napoleon in Good Humor.
8. The Emperor puts a Question to the Guide Lacoste.
9. The Unlooked For.
10. The Plateau of Mont Saint Jean.
11. Bad Guide for Napoleon; Good Guide for Bulow.
12. The Guard.
13. The Catastrophe.
14. The Last Square.
15. Cambronne.
16. Quot Libras in Duce.
17. Must we approve Waterloo?
18. Recrudescence of Divine Right.
19. The Field of Battle at Night.

BOOK SECOND.
1. Number 24601 becomes Number 9430.
2. In which a Couple of Lines will be Read which came, perhaps, from the Evil One.
3. Showing that the Chain of the Iron Ring must needs have undergone a certain preparation to be thus broken by one blow of the hammer.

BOOK THIRD.
1. The Water Question at Montfermeil.
2. Two Portraits completed.
3. Men must have Wine and Horses Water.
4. A Doll enters upon the Scene.
5. The Little Girl all alone.
6. Which perhaps proves the Intelligence of Boulatruelle.
7. Cosette side by side with the Unknown, in the Darkness.
8. Inconvenience of Entertaining a Poor Man who is perhaps Rich.
9. Thenardier Manœuvring.
10. Who Seeks the Best may Find the Worst.
11. Number 9430 comes up again, and Cosette draws it.

BOOK FOURTH.
1. Master Gorbeau.
2. A Nest for Owl and Wren.
3. Two Misfortunes mingled make Happiness.
4. What the Landlady Discovered.
5. A Five-Franc Piece falling on the Floor makes a Noise.

BOOK FIFTH.
1. The Zigzags of Strategy.
2. It is fortunate that Vehicles can cross the Bridge of Austerlitz.
3. See the Plan of Paris of 1727.
4. Groping for Escape.
5. Which would be Impossible were the Streets lighted with Gas.
6. Commencement of an Enigma.
7. The Enigma continued.
8. The Enigma redoubles.
9. The Man With the Bell.
10. In which is explained how Javert lost the Game.

BOOK SIXTH.
1. Petite Rue Picpus, No. 62.
2. The Obedience of Martin Verga.
3. Severities.
4. Gaities.
5. Distractions.
6. The Little Convent.
7. A few Outlines in this Shade.
8. Post Corda Lapides.
9. A Century under a Gulmp.
10. Origin of the Perpetual Adoration.
11. End of the Petit Picpus.

BOOK SEVENTH.
1. The Convent as an Abstract Idea.
2. The Convent as a Historical Fact.
3. Upon what Conditions we can Respect the Past.
4. The Convent viewed in the light of Principle.
5. Prayer.
6. Absolute Excellence of Prayer.
7. Precautions to be taken in Censure.
8. Faith—Law.

BOOK EIGHTH.
1. Which treats of the Manner of entering the Convent.
2. Fauchelevent facing the Difficulty.
3. Mother Innocent.
4. In which Jean Valjean has quite the appearance of having read Austin Castillejo.
5. It is not enough to be a Drunkard to be Immortal.
6. In the Narrow House.
7. In which will be found the origin of the saying: Don't Lose Your Card.
8. Successful Examination.
9. The Close.

NOTICES OF COSETTE.

"Such works as this appear but once in a century. The Parables of Christ have had in essence and purpose no more successful imitation."—[Horace Greeley, in The N. Y. Tribune.

"The second part of Victor Hugo's great work of fiction opens with a graphic description of the battle of Waterloo. * * As we read, the whole stupendous scene of carnage seemed to pass before our eyes, as if the glowing words of the author had inspired us with a portion of that imaginative second sight which had enabled him to call up and depict the half-forgotten past."—[N. Y. Chron., Baptist.

"Politics, national and world-wide; social reform, attempted or needed; religious tenets; the monastic system; crime, its prevention and punishment—these are only part of the subjects. * * * As for the story itself, it runs through these various realms of thought like a stream of burning lava."—[Philadelphia Sat. Eve. Post.

"The book of the century, as it deserves to be, since it is the result of a quarter of a century's labor." "Beside being one of the most interesting and natural narratives ever published under the classification of Romance, it is the most minutely philosophical analysis of Life ever given to the world."—[N. Y. Sat. Courier.

"The *chef d'œuvre* of the most powerful of living masters of French fiction."—[N. Y. World.

"No book published in our day has excited greater interest."—[Brooklyn Eagle.

"We begin to see in this second part of 'Les Misérables' how great is the plan upon which Victor Hugo has constructed his noble work, and how it is intended to embrace all the phases of civilization in the Nineteenth Century."—[Phila. Item.

"At once a novel, a poem, and a philosophical essay, or rather each of the three by turns, it nevertheless preserves an unbroken thread of interest throughout."—[Amer. Pub. Circular.

"For scope of subject, motive, variety of character, and brilliancy of painting, no other book of the day can stand beside it."—[N. Y. Examiner (Baptist).

"Some sparkling wit has intimated that it possesses *nearly* the tragic power of Eugene Sue! We shall presently be told that the scream of the eagle is nearly as loud as the crow of a cock."—[N. Y. Daily Times.

"It commences with a description of the battle of Waterloo, which is perhaps the finest piece of battle-painting in words that the world has ever seen. It has certainly excited the attacks of all the English reviewers, and such petulant, rancorous and unseemly attacks, as to show that if one great Frenchman lost Waterloo by the sword in 1815, another great Frenchman in 1862 has won it with a mightier weapon. This description of the battle which settled the fate of Europe, will, for the first time with many readers, correct the misrepresentations of the English historians. The sword of Wellington is broken by the pen of Victor Hugo. How Jean Valjean kept his promise to the dying Fantine to care for Cosette; through what terrible dangers and perils, and by hair-breadth escapes he succeeded in performing it; the dismal forlorn condition in which he found her; the unnatural persecutions of the Thénardiers, whose name will become a by-word for all that is brutal and ferocious in the guise of woman; the pursuit by Javert, and the wonderful escape into the convent; the charming details of convent life, the still more wonderful escape out of the convent, and the denouement—of all these it would be cruel to deprive the reader of the pleasure of surprise."—[N. Y. Daily Transcript.

"It is something to be thankful to God for, when a mind like that of Victor Hugo devotes its transcendent powers to the reiteration of a lesson so grand, yet so little thought of, so imperfectly realized. Divine faith and love, conquering, triumphing without seeming to triumph, over human hate and skepticism—this is what is taught."—[N. Y. Sunday Times.

"There is nothing grander in all literature."—[Brooklyn News.

"There are numerous sharp, swift-flowing sentences which absolutely burn into the soul of the reader, so electric are they with personal experience, aspiration, and passion."—[Boston Transcript.

"The simplest incidents, the simplest characters, the simplest scenes, make up what is rather a parable than a novel; and yet there never was a book that held so much of tragedy and pathos. * * * The product of a genius as noble as it is great."—[Buffalo Express.

"So compact is the whole story, that intelligent quotation is scarcely possible, except from the philosophical and satirical portions of the book."—[Albany Atlas.

"The most perfect work of his genius and the ripest fruit of his rich experience."—[N. Y. Illustrated News.

"One of the most remarkable productions of the age. By awakening the better feelings of our nature, enlisting our sympathies for the poor and the oppressed, holding forth the highest motives to benevolent action, and giving us a sense of responsibility for the woes and wrongs of society, it may be of great service."—[N. Y. Christian Advocate and Journal.

Price per Volume: Cloth Binding, printed on Superior Paper, $1. Paper Covers, 50 cents. Copies sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.

TO CLUBS.

When Sent by Express:

5 Copies of any one volume, cloth, $4—paper, $2
10 Volumes, cloth, $7—paper, $3 50
25 Volumes, cloth, $16—paper, $8

Orders must be accompanied with the Money.

Address THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau-st., New-York.

AMONG THE PINES; OR, SOUTH IN SECESSION-TIME.

BY EDMUND KIRKE.

1 vol. 12mo, 310 pages.

Containing an extraordinary but truthful picture of the entire social system of the South; describing the domestic life of the rich planters, the small planters, and the "white trash," and depicting actual scenes on the large and small plantations.

To meet the large and increasing demand for this work, THE TRIBUNE has assumed its publication, and has issued it, on the following terms:

Single copies, in cloth, 75 cents; in paper covers, 50 cents. (Single copies sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.)

Twenty-five copies, paper covers ... 33½c. each.
One hundred copies, paper covers ... 30c. each.
One thousand copies, paper covers ... 26c. each.
Cash on delivery.

Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

In order to place this book in the hands of every company of soldiers in active service and of every reader in the country towns, THE TRIBUNE will send 4 Copies for $2, postpaid—$1 50 if by express. 10 Copies for $4, postpaid—$3 00 if by express. 21 Copies for $8, postpaid—$6 00 if by express.

NEW BOOK of SACRED QUARTETS.

BAUMBACH'S SACRED QUARTETS; A COLLECTION OF PIECES FOR THE OPENING AND CLOSE OF SERVICE. By ADOLPH BAUMBACH.

Price—In cloth, $2 50; boards, $2 25. Copies mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price. OLIVER DITSON & COMPANY, Publishers, Boston.

THE most valuable and interesting Book of the time—THE ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA, and Register of Important Events of the Year 1861—embracing Political, Civil, Military and Social Affairs; Public Documents; Biography; Statistics; Commerce; Finance; Literature; Science; Agriculture, and Mechanical Industry. This is a Cyclopædia of what took place during the year 1861. It comprises not only all the subjects peculiar to a general work, but also the political and military events of the conflict in the United States. The contents are arranged in an alphabetical order, and accompanied by a most extensive and complete Index. The volume is in the style of the New American Cyclopædia, having not less than 750 pages, royal octavo. The work is published exclusively by subscription, a volume to appear annually. In exterior appearance it is at once elegant and substantial. Price, in Cloth, $3; Library Style, leather, $3 50; Half Morocco, plain, $4; Half Russia, extra, $4 50—payable on delivery.

Agents wanted and exclusive territory given. Apply to D. APPLETON & Co., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, New-York. Sample copies supplied at half price.

MRS. STEPHENS'S GREAT PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WAR is sold exclusively by Subscription, through regularly appointed Agents. For terms of Agency, and full particulars, address J. G. WELLS, No. 165 William-st., New-York.

A BOOK of THRILLING INTEREST.—THIRTEEN MONTHS IN THE REBEL ARMY. By an impressed New-Yorker. Price 50 cents. Just published by A. S. BARNES & BURR, Nos. 51 and 53 John-st.

BLANK BOOKS, PAPER, &c.

BOWNE & Co., STATIONERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF ACCOUNT BOOKS, No. 149 BROADWAY, cor. of Liberty-st., Would call the attention of purchasers to their large stock of LETTER, NOTE, and FOOLSCAP PAPER; also LEDGERS, DAY-BOOKS, and MEMORANDUM-BOOKS of all sizes, made of the best paper, and at moderate prices; also, Letter-Copying Presses, and Blue, Black, and Red Ink of every description, including Arnold's celebrated Writing-Fluid, and Copying Ink of their own importation.

They have also on the premises a large JOB PRINTING OFFICE, and will execute all orders for CARDS, CIRCULARS, BILL-HEADS, CATALOGUES, PAMPHLETS, &c., &c. with neatness and dispatch.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

TWO WORKS, VALUABLE TO THE SICK OR WELL. Sent by Mail.

No pay expected until received, read, and approved.

1st. Dr. S. S. FITCH'S SIX LECTURES on the Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Skin Diseases, Male and Female Complaints, &c. On the Mode and Rules for Preserving Health. 360 pages; 21 engravings. Price 50c.

2d. Dr. S. S. FITCH'S NEW WORK on Heart Disease, Apoplexy, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, &c., with many valuable Medical Prescriptions for these Diseases. 168 pages, 6 engravings. Price 50 cents. Say which book you will have, giving name, State, County, and Post-Office. Address, Dr. S. S. FITCH, No. 714 Broadway, New-York.

Miscellaneous.

CENTRAL OFFICE, SANITARY COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 1862.

The Sanitary Commission, at the request of Gen. Halleck, most earnestly advises against the practice of sending presents to soldiers of articles which it is supposed will add to the conveniences of their camp life. To the knowledge of the Commission, many hundred tuns of such presents are now piled uselessly in storehouses and yards, and upon old camp-grounds; while thousands have probably been destroyed to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, and but a small part of all that have been received by those to whom they were addressed have been of the smallest value to them, except as tokens of the affectionate interest of their friends. For this purpose, letters and such other small and light articles as can be transmitted by mail would have been much better. Larger gifts occasion serious practical mischief—men and officers being naturally averse to throwing them away—they add to the incumbrances, which are a chief cause of the excessive fatigue, and thus of the sickness, of the soldier. Volunteers almost universally, until they learn better by dear-bought experience, undertake to carry an excessive amount of clothing. To this cause, and to the excessive baggage of their officers, some of the severest losses of the Union forces in the present war are attributed by the highest military authority. But even when successful in battle, the attempt to secure comfort by the possession of an unusual amount of clothing is nearly always frustrated; the heaviest knapsack being thrown away at the first long-continued hard march, while the light one is retained, and the long and heavily-laden wagon trains being cut off, when the light and short ones are protected. Similar observations apply to regimental hospitals. The hospital of a regiment in the field should be supplied with nothing but the barest necessities for the temporary treatment of the sick, who, in all serious cases, are removed as fast as possible to general hospitals, where the supplies of the regiment are not available. An excessive amount of regimental hospital stores and conveniences is a cruelty to the sick and wounded; for it occasions the frequent detention and separation from the regiment of the few articles essential to the usefulness of the surgeon. The Commission has from the first protested against a common error of surgeons in this respect, as well as against the greater evil of the common attempt of the volunteer soldiers to carry into the field too many of the means of comfort to which they are habituated in civil life. In compliance with the request of the General-in-Chief, this appeal is addressed to those by whose mistaken kindness both these evils are believed to have been greatly aggravated and sustained. FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary.

FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.—Under an order from the President of the United States a national system has been established by the Sanitary Commission for the safe transmission and judicious distribution of articles contributed by the people for the sick and wounded of the Army and Navy. The system, after being well tried, has been formally approved and recommended by the President, the General-in-Chief, and the Surgeon-General. The security it offers against misappropriation is practically perfect, until the contributions are delivered in the hospitals, where they necessarily pass from the control of the Commission. Of more than a million articles sent through one of the largest of its channels of supply, it has been ascertained that not one hundred have miscarried or been dishonestly used. Discreet and trustworthy agents are constantly employed in visiting all divisions of the army, including those on the Southern coast, the Mississippi, and the Western frontier, to observe their wants; to direct supplies where they are most needed, and to secure, as far as practicable, their honest use. The Commission does not undertake to deliver articles to individuals, and declines to receive contributions with any restriction as to their destination within the limits of the force employed in the service of the Nation, it being one of its secondary objects to strengthen the sentiment of National unity wherever it can come in antagonism with State or local pride. The distribution of hospital supplies is but a branch of the work of the Commission. It employs the best professional talent which can be obtained in the country to aid its larger purpose—to do all that is possible for the health and vigor of our fighting men, to lighten their burdens, and to sustain their spirits under the privations and hardships which are an essential part of successful warfare. For this purpose contributions to its treasury are solicited. They may be directed to the Treasurer, G. T. STRONG, esq., No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Commissioners under appointment from the President of the United States: The Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D.; Prof. A. D. Bache, LL. D.; George W. Cullum, U. S. A.; Alexander E. Shiras, U. S. A.; Robert C. Wood, M. D., U. S. A.; William H. Van Buren, M. D.; Wolcott Gibbs, M. D.; Samuel G. Howe, M. D.; Cornelius R. Agnew, M. D.; Elisha Harris, M. D.; J. S. Newberry, M. D.; George T. Strong; Horace Binney, jr.; the Right Rev. Thos. M. Clark, D. D.; the Hon. Joseph Holt; R. W. Burnett; the Hon. Mark Skinner; Frederick Law Olmsted.

Contributions of suitable supplies for the sick and wounded will be received at the rooms of the Women's Central Relief Association, No. 10 3d-av., Cooper Union, New-York. For further information apply in New-York at the local office of the Commission, No. 498 Broadway, or by mail to FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary, Washington.

PENSIONS, $100 Bounty, and Pay Procured and Collected for Soldiers, Sailors, and the Relatives of such as are deceased, by NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, At their Collection Office, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building), New-York.

For all business done after this date, charges will be as follows:

For collecting Soldiers' and Sailors' Pay, less than $50 in amount, $1; when over $50 in amount, 2½ per cent on the excess.

For collecting Arrears of Pay and $100 Bounty for relatives of deceased Soldiers, 2½ per cent.

For procuring Pensions—The Government Fee, $5.

We refer, by permission, to the Hon. George Opdyke, Mayor of N. Y. City; the Hon. Cornelius VanVorst, Mayor of Jersey City; Major-Gen. C. W. Sandford, 1st Div. N. Y. S. M.; Brig.-Gen. Wm. Hall, 1st Div. N. Y. S. M. [illegible]

Notary and Commissioner | EDWARD GILBERT. [illegible]

STEEL EAR-RINGS—Pins and Belt Clasps. For Sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BUSINESS PRACTICE COLLEGE, ASSOCIATING PRACTICE WITH THEORY.—The Science of Accounts taught on an entirely new plan—qualifying young men thoroughly for the duties of the Merchant and Banker. Permanent Membership, $30. Students can enter any time. Board, washing, fuel, room, &c., only $2 57 per week. Address for Circular, Prof. THOS. H. STEVENS, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

$60 PAYS Board and Tuition at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y., half a year, from Nov. 7 to April 10, 1863. Special terms to ladies who wish to graduate. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS—For Ladies and Gentlemen. New and elegant styles. For Sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., New-York.

MOURNING EAR-RINGS—Pins and Bracelets. New Patterns. For Sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, New-York.

HORSES, HORSES. — WANTED — 1,000 Horses for the United States Government—dark colors, from 15½ to 16 hands high, and from five to nine years old. Mares not wanted. Apply to the undersigned. AMOS S. CHAMBERLIN, Nos. 71 and 73 East ...-st., New-York.

ALBANY LAW-SCHOOL CIRCULARS obtained from AMOS DEAN, esq., Albany, N. Y.

Clothes Wringers.

PUTNAM Patent SELF-ADJUSTING CLOTHES WRINGER,

SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY, EFFICIENCY, ECONOMY.

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD POSSESS A CLOTHES WRINGER,

BECAUSE,

1—It is a relief to the hardest part of Washing-day.
2—It enables the Washing to be done in one-third less time.
3—It saves its cost by saving the clothes.
4—It helps to WASH the clothes, as well as DRY them.

WE BELIEVE IT ADVISABLE TO PROCURE A PUTNAM WRINGER,

BECAUSE,

1—The Rolls, being of Vulcanized Rubber, will bear hot and cold water, and will neither break nor tear off buttons.
2—Our Improved Method of Fastening the Rubber to the shaft, secured to us by Letters Patent, just issued, we believe to be superior to any other.
3—The frame being of iron, thoroughly galvanized, all danger from rust is removed, and the liability to shrink, swell, split, &c., is prevented.
4—The SPIRAL SPRINGS over the Rolls render this machine SELF-ADJUSTING, so that small and large articles, as well as articles uneven in thickness, are certain to receive uniform pressure.
5—The Patent Fastening by which the machine is tightened to the tub, we believe to be superior, in simplicity and efficiency, to anything yet offered.
6—It will wring thoroughly anything from a SINGLE THREAD to a BED QUILT, without any alteration whatever.
7—No thumb screws or complicated fastenings to wear out or get out of order; it can be fastened firmly to the tub in a single second.

RETAIL PRICES, $5 TO $6.

AGENTS WANTED. With cash to purchase machines.

Reliable and energetic men will be liberally dealt with.

PUTNAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, O. VINCENT COFFIN, Treasurer, Manufacturers of Putnam Patent Clothes Wringers, Iron Mangles, Cork Fasteners, Sirup Gauges, &c., No. 13 Platt-st., New-York, and Cleveland, O.

We are now prepared to take orders for our Patent IRONING MANGLE. Prices, $5, $7 50, and $10.

Medical.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE UNION ARMY! "AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION IS WORTH A POUND OF CURE."

Soldiers, you will soon be in active service, on a Southern soil, and will be obliged to perform long and fatiguing marches, to sleep on damp ground, and to submit to frequent changes of water, air, and climate, beside being exposed to heat and cold and changes of diet. Nearly all the diseases incident to camp life originate in such causes, the first symptoms of which are derangement and irregularity of the bowels, they being the weakest and most susceptible part of the human system, first feel the effects of the exposures which all soldiers have to submit to.

The best weapon of defense you can have against all such diseases is DR. D. EVANS'S ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER AND MEDICATED SAFE-GUARD COMBINED.

Thousands of lives were saved in the French Army during the Crimean War by the use of the "Medicated Safeguard." The superior condition of the French soldiers in comparison with the English was mainly attributed to the extensive use of this article.

The Surgeon-General, also the principal Physicians in the Union Army, have recommended their use by the Union soldiers.

Messrs. G. G. EVANS & Co. secured the right to sell the "SAFE GUARD" in the United States, and are now having them manufactured under the superintendence of an able Physician, and are making arrangements to place them within the reach of every Union soldier. An Agency has been established in Philadelphia and Boston where soldiers in this vicinity, about to depart for the war, can be supplied.

No more appropriate PRESENT can be made to a SOLDIER than a MEDICATED SAFE-GUARD. Every Man should have one.

The attention of Soldiers and the friends of Soldiers is respectfully solicited.

THOUSANDS OF LIVES MAY BE SAVED BY THEIR TIMELY USE.

Price according to size.

No. 1, 50 cents; No. 2, $1; No. 3, $1 50.

Sent by mail or express to any address on the receipt of the price, including postage if by mail. Postage on No. 1, 20 cents; No. 2, 15 cents; No. 3, 10 cents.

Send orders to G. G. EVANS & Co., No. 439 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, or No. 50 Washington-st., Boston, Opposite Marlboro Hotel. Circulars sent free.

DR. C. HOWARD MARSHALL, LUNG INHALIST, famous for curing with certainty ASTHMA, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, and HEART DISEASE. Office 7... Broadway. Cures equally well by Letter. Consult free. Address St. Nicholas Hotel, N. Y.

"IMPORTANT to CONSUMPTIVES."—All afflicted with Bronchitis, Asthma, or Consumption, should not fail to use Dr. Barrone's "Ozonized Chloredine." Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Circulars sent free. Address BARRONE, BLOOD & Co., 179 Broadway, sole agents for the U. S.

THE horrors of war can be greatly mitigated by that sovereign remedy, HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, as it will cure ANY wound, however desperate, if it be well rubbed around the wounded parts, and they be kept thoroughly covered with it. A pot of ointment should be in every man's knapsack. Only 25 cents per pot.

Sewing-Machines.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES. HIGHEST PREMIUM. International Exhibition, London, 1862. Office, No. 505 BROADWAY, New-York.

A SEWING-MACHINE for the MILLION. The New-York State Fair, recently held at Rochester, has confirmed the efficiency, simplicity, rapidity, and great practical utility of Mme. DEMOREST'S $5 RUNNING-STITCH SEWING-MACHINE, by awarding it the first premium. Papers friendly to the best interests of the ladies will please copy. Editors throughout the country are solicited to become agents for this valuable machine, to whom the most liberal and extra inducements will be offered. Agents wanted everywhere.

Employment.

$60 A MONTH!—We want AGENTS at Sixty Dollars a month and all expenses paid, to sell our new CLOTHES WRINGERS, ORIENTAL BURNERS, and 12 other new articles. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

$1 AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE to SELL VAN ANDEN'S ONE-DOLLAR PORTABLE COPYING PRESS. HANNAH & Co., Sole Proprietors, No. 29 Cliff-st., New-York. $1

$75 A MONTH!—I want to hire AGENTS in every county at $75 per month and expenses, to sell a new and cheap SEWING-MACHINE. Address (with stamp) S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

To Farmers and Others.

TO ALL WANTING FARMS.—LARGE and THRIVING SETTLEMENT of VINELAND. RICH Soil, good crops of WHEAT, CORN, PEACHES, &c., to be SEEN. Only 30 miles from Philadelphia—DELIGHTFUL CLIMATE—20 acre tracts at from $15 to $20 per acre, payable within four years. Good schools and society. Hundreds are settling. Apply to CHAS. K. LANDIS, P. M., Vineland, Cumberland County, New-Jersey.

Report of Solon Robinson and Vineland Rural sent free. [illegible]

140 ACRES—ELEVENTH YEAR.—Best Nursery Stock ... [illegible] BLOOMINGTON NURSERY, McLean Co., Illinois. F. K. PHOENIX.

GRAPE VINES.

My list comprises all of the valuable varieties, and I offer them at prices that would not pay for the production of Vines of like excellence under ordinary circumstances.

I have made the production of Vines my business for many years, and by care and attention have learned their wants and the best method of supplying them, so as to develop the naturally strong and healthy constitution which our best kinds possess when in unimpaired vigor.

I have for my assistants more than thirty men who are trained to the business, and feel a delight in their careful, painstaking occupation, for the beautiful results which their skill and diligence accomplish. All of the different departments are under my own immediate supervision, and nothing is suffered to be omitted that my care or knowledge can supply, under the feeling that the matter deserves my best attention.

To those who wish to purchase Vines, for Garden or Vineyard, for any part of the country, I shall from time to time, through the columns of THE TRIBUNE, offer such hints and testimonials as will enable them to become well informed in all that pertains to the purchase of Vines.

All vines are warranted true to name and description, and to be received in perfect order.

Illustrated Catalogue (sixth edition) contains, beside price-list and full descriptions of all valuable varieties, directions for preparation of ground for garden or vineyard, and all that pertains to the management of the vine, and all vines sent by me, and treated as directed, will give satisfaction.

I am disposed to make the most favorable terms with all who wish to procure any number, from one single plant of the cheapest description to the plants for the largest vineyards.

Single vines, under the present postal arrangement, can be sent safely any distance at small cost, by letter. But it will be far better for seller and buyer to form clubs and receive the vines by express, thus saving at least half the cost of the vines.

The vines ordered by each person will be labeled with his name, and reach him in as good condition as they entered my packing cellar. The roots of the vines are never exposed while in my care more than a few moments to the air, and buyers who are equally careful of them and follow the plain common-sense directions given in Illustrated Catalogue never lose a vine or fail to have them perform all that I promise for them, each according to their grade.

I cannot in an advertisement give very precise ideas of the relative value of the different kinds and classes, but those who look into the catalogue will find there all that they wish to know, clearly stated as the subject will permit. I have three grades of quality that are not stated. They are Nos. 4, 5 and 6. These are all below No. 3 of the catalogue, and designed to sell by special negotiation. They are all warranted healthy, and are small because they were started late in the season. Those that are started early, it will be understood, have the advantage of two seasons, or rather of a double season, without any of the disadvantages. A very common error is that of desiring to purchase vines several years old. I cannot here discuss that subject, but it is one of importance to buyers, and half an hour of study will enable them to be well informed on the subject. I can only state that the best possible vine of one year old is the best possible vine that can be produced, both for immediate bearing and for permanent productiveness.

The catalogue gives much information on the subject, and in Landmarks it is fully represented, so that no student can fail to comprehend it.

It is one part of the labor of the propagator of vines to produce good ones, and another to represent their qualities clearly to purchasers.

On the part of purchasers it should be understood also that their labors are complex, and do not consist in the simple purchase of plants.

They should know something of the characteristics of good ones, and how to treat them, and those they cannot fully understand without knowing something of how they are produced.

The Delaware is the most difficult of propagation, one good large vine of that costing more than two of the same size of Diana, and more than four or six even of Concord, Perkins, Hartford Prolific, or Northern Muscadine, or any of that class.

The following are the prices of a few grades of Delawares. It should be understood that the numbers have no relation to vines in general, but only to those of the person's stock who uses them. My numbers four and five have often been made the one and two of dealers who bought of me. In this way many thousands have been sold, purchasers thinking they were buying according to my numbers:

PRICE OF IONA VINES PER HUNDRED.

Delaware Vines grown from single eyes in open air—No. 1, $50; No. 2, $37; No. 3, $25. All of these grades are produced and carried through the season, with such care as no other propagator has ever bestowed upon vines to maintain all their parts in perfect health through the first season, but with nothing more than is needed to make them perfect in their ability to endure and produce when planted in garden or vineyard. Vines two years old at the same price. I have vines grown under glass in pots at the same prices for the same numbers of grades.

The cost being about equal, I have made the prices so. But the cost of vines as they are ordinarily grown in open air is not more than one-third or one-fourth as great. Of such I have 25,000, which I offer at from $20 to $6 per hundred, and I claim for them unusual excellence for their kind, for they have been grown with the best care and skill, and such regard for their health as few vines receive.

The first three classes are the cheapest vines, so far as money is concerned, and if waiting for the fruit is estimated, none but the best class will be bought.

Of the three numbers, No. 1 will also be found to be the cheapest.

A letter which I have just received will illustrate this fully. It may be taken as a sample of many from all parts of the country.

"WATERLOO, New-York, September 25.

"DR. GRANT—Dear Sir: When I first bought vines, I had to buy a little experience too. I had no idea of looking east of the Hudson, then, for vines. The little things that I then bought show what vines that are badly propagated will not do, and yours that were bought later, show what good vines will do. I have adopted your ideas of cultivation in every thing except distance, and may come to that soon. I have just sold my grapes, Isabellas—the finest that I ever saw—for twenty cents a pound, and Delawares for thirty cents; each vine that I had of you bearing enough to pay its full cost, and the others —I won't mention them. You state less than the truth when you say the difference in the first crop will pay the difference between the cost of best and poorest vines. Like all others that I know of that have made the trial, I shall hereafter buy only of you. I have a Club of 20 for LANDMARKS.

"I remain truly yours, F. C. BREHM.

"P. S.—Although my Isabellas brought a good price, I am glad I have no more of them, for no one who has eaten one pound of Delawares will ever buy another of Isabellas. His feelings are set to new music, and tuned up to concert pitch. Since I have seen how good vines are produced, I do not grudge the cost. F. C. B."

All letters of inquiry will be promptly answered, and information given. C. W. GRANT, Iona, N. Y.

LANDMARKS.

No. 2 is now ready.

CONTENTS OF NO. 2.

IDEA OF A BORDER AND SOIL.—Illustrated by Engravings. Magnified representation of roots, showing their occupation of the soil.

PROPAGATION OF THE VINE.—Showing the characteristics of good plants, and how they are produced, with Engravings.

STRAWBERRY CULTURE IN FRANCE.—A very interesting and instructive article, with editorial remarks.

DESCRIPTION OF VARIETIES, with Engravings.

FALL PLANTING, with five large Engravings.

LARGE ENGRAVING OF BARTLETT STRAWBERRY, in full bearing.

TRAINING OF THE VINE, with Engravings accurately drawn to a scale from life.

Price $1 a year, or

To Clubs of 6	$1
To Clubs of 12	7
To Clubs of 20	10
Single numbers	10c.

PREMIUMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

To each single subscriber at $1, 12 large Bartlett Strawberry Plants, or 25 Triomph de Gand, will be sent free of postage, or one Delaware Vine worth 50 cents. To every Club subscriber, the Strawberry Plants, or Grape Vine, as above, will be sent for 25 cents.

C. W. GRANT, Iona, Westchester Co., N. Y.

THE TRIBUNE PRIZE STRAWBERRIES.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE having purchased of Mr. Andrew S. Fuller his best three Seedling Strawberries, viz: the "Col. Ellsworth," the "Monitor," and the "Brooklyn Scarlet" (ripening in the order they are named), will send them to its subscribers.

All are large, very prolific, beautiful color, fine flavor, not very acid, highly perfumed and ripen in succession from very early to late, and each kind is bi-sexual, so that it requires no other sort growing near it to make it productive, and the plants are all strong and vigorous growers, and bear the fruit well up from the ground. To possess one of these new plants would be a great acquisition for any family in the country. To possess the three would give the possessor all that he could reasonably desire in this most delicious, most valuable of all fruits. Such new plants are usually sold at $5 a dozen, or 50 cents apiece. At that they are not dear, because from one all that a family wants can be obtained in a few years. For description see "Strawberry Culturist."

We have agreed to pay the large sum of $3,000 for the three sorts for the purpose of securing them exclusively, so that our subscribers should have three new kinds of Strawberries, unlike any others, and, as we think, valuable for any one to have exclusively, and which no one but a subscriber can have for some years, for they will be distributed in no other way.

As the plants must be grown from the very small stock of seedling plants on hand when we made the purchase, and as over half a million will be required, we do not expect to be able to commence the distribution before September, 1863. As a matter of course, the recipients will be only those who pay to us one year's subscription, and the plants will be sent out in the order subscriptions are received. The three plants will be sent to each person who sends to us a year's subscription for either the Daily, Semi-Weekly, or Weekly TRIBUNE, indicating at the time of Subscribing that they desire the strawberries, and the distribution will be made in the order the subscriber's names and requests for strawberries are received.

Single subscribers will receive their plants by mail, done up in oiled silk, or other suitable oiled substance.

To Clubs, plants will be sent in packages, to correspond with the number of names in the Club; and where the number will warrant it, they will be sent by express, packed in boxes.

TERMS.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE is published morning and evening (except Sunday), at $6 per annum.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is published every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at $3; Two copies for $5; Five copies to names of subscribers, $11 25; Ten copies, to one address, $20. An extra copy will be sent to each Club for every ten copies paid for at one time.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, $2; Three copies, $5; Five copies, $8; Ten copies, $12, and one extra copy to the getter-up of the club; Ten copies or over to ONE ADDRESS, $1 each. For every ten copies paid for at one time, an extra ... [illegible]

Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

DELAWARE GRAPE-VINES—From the Original Vine ... [illegible] For Price List of 40 kinds to G. W. CAMPBELL, Delaware, Ohio.